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THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

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U.S. SENATE PASSES RETALIATORY LAWS ON BLACK-LISTING

Authorises Withdrawal Of Mail, Cable and Wireless Facilities

MAY HOLD SHIPS

Vessels Showing Discrimination Liable to Be Forcibly Detained

PROTECTING MAILS

Possibility of Army Transports Carrying Letters For the East

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 5.—The Senate has adopted the Revenue Bill, which provides for raising G.$250,000,000 annually by taxes on inheritances and war-munitions and increases the income tax.

The Senate authorises retaliatory measures against countries discriminating in commerce against America during a war in which America is not engaged. For instance, the President may deny the use of mail, telegraph, cable and wireless facilities to citizens of such nations and also prevent the ships of such nations leaving American ports.

Legislation Designed To Meet British Restraint

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, September 6.—The Senate in Washington has dealt severe blows against the British black list and interference with American trade, by pursuing the decision of the administration to enact legislation to meet the restraints on commerce, which diplomatic correspondence with the Allies had failed to remove. The Senate has adopted an amendment to the Revenue Bill, authorizing the President to withhold clearance papers from all vessels which discriminate towards American shippers and to withhold privileges from ships of such nations as are withholding from American ships privileges which ships of other nations enjoy.

The President is further authorized to use the army and navy, if necessary, to prevent the departure of offending vessels from United States ports. The Senate also adopted an amendment authorizing the President to deny the use of mail, express, telegraph, wireless or cable facilities to citizens of nations which do not accord to Americans all facilities of commerce, including unhampered traffic in mails.

It is reported from San Francisco that the transports of the American Army will henceforth carry the American mail destined to Manila and China, as well as the German letter mails for the same destinations. This step has been taken to avoid the British censorship, as much of these mails had been carried by British and Japanese vessels, via Vancouver.

BRITISH DRIVE DELAYED BY RECORD EXPLOSION

German Aviator's Bomb Causes Loss of $25,000,000 Worth Of Ammunition

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, September 4.—The New York Times publishes a statement issued by the Universal Press Association at New York, quoting a letter from a member of the British Parliament, wherein the writer says that, some time prior to August 16, the greatest explosion ever known occurred behind the British lines in France, causing a suspension of the British drive. The loss of ammunition is valued at $25,000,000. The explosion was caused by a German aviator, who dropped a bomb.

Rumanians Beat 10 Attacks By Superior Forces Against The Tortucaia Bridge-Head

Berlin Despatch Says Tutrakan Stormed, Dobric Conquered by Bulgarians; Constanza Bombed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, September 4.—An official communique reports: On the northern front small encounters occurred. We captured seven officers, 620 men, 500 wagons of food and a completely equipped hospital. On the southern front, the enemy, in superior force, attacked ten times at the Tortucaia bridge-head and were repulsed.

Petrograd, September 6.—Teuton-Bulgar troops are attacking the Rumanians in the region of Tortucaia, on the Dobrudja.

Dobric Is Conquered By Bulgarian Troops

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, Sept. 5.—German and Bulgarian troops stormed and occupied the advanced positions of the bridge-head of Tutrakan. The town of Dobric was conquered by the Bulgarians. Bulgarian cavalry repeatedly dispersed Rumanian battalions.

German naval aeroplanes bombed Constanza and Russian light sea forces. Our airships successfully bombed Bukharest and the petroleum establishments at Gloyeschti.

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, September 4.—The Budapest paper Az Est reports from Sofia that the Rumanian Minister at Sofia has been detained by the Bulgarian Government, in view of the bad treatment of the Bulgarian Minister, M. Radev, at Bukharest. M. Radev has not got permission to leave the Legation. The Swiss Minister at Bukharest tried to visit M. Radev, but was forbidden to do so by the Rumanian authorities.

It is reported from Warsaw that a meeting attended by over 5,000 persons took place in the Philharmonic Hall, in order to discuss the influence of the Rumanian declaration of war upon Polish independence and the re-establishment of the Polish nation. The victory of the Russians would mean the destruction of the Polish national existence and, therefore, a Russian defeat in Hungary means the re-establishment of Poland.

A resolution was passed requiring the independence of Poland in order to render possible her participation in the war against Russia. Furthermore, a telegram of sympathy for Hungary was addressed to Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, by the mediation of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

New York, September 4.—A Berlin despatch to the New York Times, speaking of the new Russian offensive, says that General Brussiloff's prospects of breaking through the south-eastern front, which has been reinforced at all critical points by veteran German troops, are considered no better than they were five weeks ago. The Times correspondent quotes the chief of the artillery of General von Linsingen's army, who spent several months with the Bulgarian army, instructing them in the latest artillery developments, as saying that the Bulgarian army is at the top of its form. It is fully equal to the German army. The Bulgarian army is burning to get at the Rumanians and to wipe out the score of the last Balkan war.

Another despatch to the New York Times quotes the telegrams of the Berlin papers, saying that the Russian attacks in Eastern Galicia and in the Bukhovina are weakening. An old co-worker of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is quoted as saying that there is no chance of a Russian success, should they once again venture a mass attack from Cape Domesnas to the Lemberg front. One can await the Russian attempt with complete calmness now, as the eastern front is closely and strongly knit together.

A despatch from Vienna says that the people accept the new situation philosophically, finding comfort in the thought that the list of enemies must soon be exhausted. The papers praise Bulgaria and assert that Rumania's declaration of war was due to Russian pressure.

Official circles believe that nothing has been lost by withdrawing to the present line in Transylvania, which was picked out for defensive purposes long ago.

40,000 TURKS TO AID DEFENCE OF LEMBERG

Germans Are Re-inforcing From French Front; Russians Capture 4,500

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 6.—The Germans are re-inforcing their south-eastern Russian front from the French front.

A small body of Turks are reported in the south-western line, south of Brzezany, but 40,000 have been sent to Lemberg to be armed.

An official communique reports: In the direction of Halicz, we captured a fortified position and 4,500 prisoners, of whom 2,000 were Germans. We captured a series of heights in the wooded Carpathians, repelling repeated counter-attacks.

We are inflicting heavy losses on the Turks in the region of Oghnot.

Honors to Germans In Attacks at Brzezany

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, Sept. 5.—Eastern theater.—Army of Prince Leopold.—The situation is unchanged.

Army of Archduke Carl.—German battalions, in a tenacious engagement, drove off the enemy, who repeatedly attempted to deliver counter-attacks south-east of Brzezany. During the last two days, the allied troops brought in two officers and 259 men as prisoners.

In the Carpathians, there were minor engagements at several places. Fighting occurred south-west of Zabie and near Schipot.

South-west of Fundulmoldovi, strong Russian forces were repulsed, the enemy suffering sanguinary losses.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, September 2.—On the Caucasian front, our troops, attacking the enemy's positions twenty kilometers north-east of Oghnot, forced the enemy to withdraw north-eastwards.

CHIEF OF BULGARIAN STAFF IS MURDERED

General Jostov Slain For Attempting To Oust German Influence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 5.—It is reported from Rumania that General Jostov, Chief of the Bulgarian General Staff, has been murdered in consequence of his efforts in the direction of the withdrawal of German influence from Bulgaria and the replacement of King Ferdinand by Prince Boris.

LIANG CHI-CHIAO TO PEKING

Premier Tuan Chi-jui deputed Mr. King Ing-tu as his personal representative to Shanghai to invite Mr. Liang Chi-chiao to Peking for the purpose of conciliating the north and the south.

Mr. Liang has consented to make the trip. But before he proceeds to Peking, he will pay a visit to Nanking and Hangchow, where he desires to interview General Feng Kuo-chang and General Lu Kung-wan.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1.—March "Black Rock" .....Losey
2.—Overture "Tancredi" .....Rossini
3.—Waltz "Tres Jolie" ...Waldteufel
4.—Selection "The Earl and the Girl" .....Caryll
5.—Song "The Better Land" Cowen
6.—Selection ..."The Yeomen of the Guard" .....Sullivan

A. de Kryger.
Conductor-in-charge.

JAPANESE MIXED IN ANOTHER MONGOLIA CLASH; NONE HURT

Chinese Have Some Casualties; Mikado's Flag Is Fired Upon

ESCORT MONGOLS

Japanese Guarding Defeated Bandits, when Troops Attacked Latter

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 6.—Another incident, wherein Japanese troops are involved, occurred on the 3rd instant, in southern Kirin. The reports to hand are conflicting, but it appears that the Mongolian force defeated by the Chinese troops at Kuochiatien, upon the intervention of the Japanese agreed to withdraw into Mongolia, a detachment of Japanese mounted troops being told off as escort.

The Mongolians left Kuochiatien on the morning of the 2nd and reached Hsinhokow on the morning of the 3rd, when they were suddenly surrounded and attacked by Chinese troops from Chaoyang.

A Japanese officer unfurled the Japanese flag, but the Chinese continued to attack until the flag was struck by stray bullets. The Japanese thereupon joined the Mongolians in attacking the Chinese. It is reported that there were casualties on both sides, though it is understood there were no Japanese losses.

According to the Shuntien Shi-pao, the Japanese escort was provided in accordance with an arrangement between the Japanese authorities and General Chang Tso-ling, the Governor of Mukden, as the latter feared that the Mongolians, after withdrawing from Kuochiatien, might alter their plans and cause trouble *en route*.

It is noteworthy that Japanese reports refer to the Mongolians at Kuochiatien as "troops," whereas they are generally called "bandits," despite the fact that they are ostensibly aiding Bapuchapu and the Imperial Clan Society, whose alleged object is to restore the Manchu Dynasty.

Hear Traders Were Shot

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, September 7.—Another Sino-Japanese incident occurred on the 3rd inst., in Chaoyang, a city in Manchuria, fifty kilometers east of Chengchiatung. It is reported that Chinese soldiers attacked Japanese merchants and shot upon the Japanese flag. Public opinion in Japan is very much aroused about this incident.

Meng En-yuan, Tuchun of Kirin, in a telegram to Peking has expressed his opposition to the bill of Chao Ping-lin, who proposes that military men shall be prohibited from interfering in parliamentary affairs.

The Government will receive in the course of this month four million Dollars from the Provinces of Kiangsi, Kiangsu and Kirin.

Army's Heavy Bill

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 6.—The Peking Gazette learns in an authoritative quarter that the military expenditure for the current year is estimated at over 136,000,000 Dollars and constitutes nearly one-third of the total expenditure of the year's budget. The naval expenditure is estimated at only one-twentieth of the amount provided for the military.

Germans Offer Loan

Chengtu, September 4.—It is reported that German agents are endeavoring to negotiate a loan with the Szechuen Government.

Later reports state that only part of Tatsienlu has been looted. Officers succeeded in suppressing the trouble, but the whole garrison is reported to be in a sullen mood. Troops from Chengtu are proceeding to Mienchuh, to attack Wu Kien-jen.

Japan Loans Yen 1,000,000

Tokio, Sept. 7.—The Eastern News Agency reports: The loan agreement which has been under negotiation between the China and Japan Industrial Development Company, Ltd. and the Department of Communications of the Chinese Government, was signed on

(Continued on Page 2)

Governor of Macau, a Distinguished Naval Officer, In Shanghai Today

Commander Jose Carlos de Maia, who has made a Brilliant Record both in the Portuguese Navy and as Governor of Macau. He is passing through Shanghai today, en route to Lisbon

Portuguese Company, S. V. C., Club Lusitano And Municipal Band to Greet Popular Visitor

Commander Jose Carlos da Maia, Governor of Macau, arrives today on the s.s. Empress of Russia, accompanied by Madame Maia, en route to Lisbon, via Canada and the United States.

A special committee representing the Portuguese community of Shanghai will greet them at Woosung, bringing them up on the tender [illegible] occasion by Messrs. Wheelock and Co. Lunch will be served on board the tender, which is expected to arrive at the Customs Jetty a little after noon. They will there be met by the Portuguese Co., S. V. C., with the Municipal Band, and by members of the Portuguese colony, and will proceed to the Lusitano Club where a reception is to be held. They return to the steamer at 3.30 p.m.

Commander Maia is a distinguished officer in the Portuguese navy. He was prominent at the time of the Republican revolution in Portugal, in which he took a very active part. At the head of a band of armed sailors he is said to have boarded the flagship during the night, taking over command in the name of the revolutionaries. This feat was in a great measure responsible for the immediate proclamation of the Republic, and Parliament, in recognition of his valuable services, sanctioned a double promotion. He was later elected Deputy for Lisbon.

He has been in command of cruisers for many years despite his comparative youth, and in 1914 was appointed Governor of Macau. Since his arrival in the Colony he has devoted all his energies to attaining the much desired results now to be seen in the harbor improvements, for which dredgers and all necessary implements were purchased through his personal and untiring [illegible]. He also took great interest in the sanitation of some of the unhealthy sections of the peninsula. He organized the Volunteer Corps and the Boy Scout Association, and has devoted much time to their welfare and success. He also is responsible for the effective reorganization of the Macau Fire Brigade. In the Colonial Jail, the installation of a printing press, through his suggestion, now provides work for a large number of convicts.

To Chinese affairs in general he has given much attention. For all that he has done for the colony the Municipal Council there proclaimed him "Benemerito," and ordered his portrait hung in the Town Hall.

Governor Maia is going to Lisbon at his special request, to confer with the Minister for the Colonies on some important questions relating to the administration of the Colony. He is confident that he will succeed in obtaining for Macau all that is needed, and expects to return as soon as the conference is over.

Murder And Pillage Rife In East Indies

Rebels Loot And Burn Many Towns; Controller Walter And Staff Slain

Reuter's Service

The Hague, September 5.—The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies reports that the rebels have looted Maura, Tambesi, Mauratebo and Surulangeon, in Sumatra. Mauratebo was set on fire.

Fifteen rebels have been killed in skirmishes with the Government troops. Controller Walter, his staff and a party of armed police have been murdered at Surulangeon.

Troops have been sent to Palembang.

ZEPPELIN WRECKAGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 5.—Part of a Zeppelin car, with wires and a telephone attached to it, has been picked up on the east coast.

The Weather

Local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 93.0 and the minimum 75.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 84.6 and 64.0.

British Fleet Much Stronger Since War

More Than Keeping Pace With Germans In All Classes, Says Balfour

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 5.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking at Glasgow, today, said that, since the outbreak of the war, the British Fleet has increased absolutely in numbers, power and efficiency and, to the best of his belief, compared with their opponents, their capital ships have increased relatively. Britain was much stronger in capital ships, cruisers and destroyers than before the war.

TSAI AO TO JAPAN

General Tsai Ao will sail today on board the Yamashiro Maru for Fukuoka, Japan, where he will remain until his throat is completely recovered. He is accompanied by his wife, eldest son and General Li Hwa-ing and his private secretary, Mr. Hwan.

His close friends, including Mr. Liang Chi-chiao and Mr. Chien Jen-ih, oppose his going to Japan on the ground that the benefits he will receive will be less than the danger he will run, by reason of the cholera.

GEN. HAIG CAPTURES LEUZE WOOD; STILL PUSHING FORWARD

Occupies All Ground From There to Falfemont And Ginchy

COMBLES INVESTED

French Attacking South, British from North; Transformed into Fortress

6,650 PRISONERS

Taken in Two Days; Germans Admit Village Of Chilly Has Been Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: The whole of Leuze Wood has been captured.

The text of the communique issued by General Haig yesterday afternoon was as follows: Despite a stubborn resistance and an incessant deluge of rain, we increased our gains in the neighborhood of Guillemont, pushing 1,500 yards east and gaining a footing in Leuze Wood.

Further south, after severe fighting, we captured the whole of the enemy's strong system of defences on a front of 1,000 yards in and around Falfemont. Since the 3rd, the fighting has resulted in the capture of the whole of the enemy's remaining second line battle-front from Mouquet Farm to our point of junction with the French.

Up to yesterday evening, our prisoners exceeded 1,000. The fighting in Ginchy continues.

Bottle Up German Airmen

During the 3rd, the air-craft of the enemy displayed great activity and fighting in the air was continuous. The enemy's air-craft were forced to remain miles in the rear of the enemy's lines and failed entirely to interrupt the work of our machines.

On two separate occasions, our aeroplanes fired on enemy troops. Three hostile machines were brought down, seemingly wrecked and many others driven down damaged.

One of our machines destroyed a kite-balloon. Two of our machines are missing.

General Haig reported in the evening: We are in possession of all the ground between Falfemont Farm and Leuze Wood and from there to the outskirts of Ginchy. We now hold the greater part of Leuze Wood, despite heavy hostile artillery fire.

British Push Forward

The weather is indifferent. We are still pushing forward. We bombarded the enemy's positions in the vicinity of Hohenzollern Redoubt, opposite Givenchy and southward of Neuve Chapelle. Sixty more prisoners have been taken.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, our aeroplanes successfully co-operated with our artillery.

General Haig's afternoon communique today stated: Fighting continues between Leuze Wood and Combles and around Ginchy. There has been mutual active artillery fighting north of Pozieres and in the neighborhood of Mouquet Farm.

Yesterday evening, we successfully discharged gas opposite Gommecourt and effectively and heavily shelled the enemy's hutments east of Ypres.

General Haig reported this evening: There was severe fighting at Ginchy. A large party of the enemy, emerging from Courcelette, were scattered by our artillery.

Fifty prisoners have been brought in today. Numerous hostile working parties were dispersed by our shell-fire. The enemy's artillery was active on portions of the Thiepval front.

We successfully bombarded the enemy north of Arras, between La Bassee Canal and Richebourg. A patrol of four aeroplanes encountered and drove off thirteen German machines.

'Most Satisfactory Results'

Paris, September 6.—Despite bad weather, the Franco-British operations which started on Sunday, in the region

of the Somme, were continued on Tuesday, with most satisfactory results. Our offensive was on a front nearly two kilometers wide, with Soyecourt in the center, the left wing leaning on Maisonette Plateau and the right wing on the village of Maucourt, 4,300 meters from Chaulnes.

In general terms, our attack had the double aim, first, to capture the extremely strong positions held by the Germans in the region south of Estrees —the possession of these positions is necessary to the Allies for their forthcoming operations—second, to wrest from the Germans, by a maneuver extending in a southerly direction, the enemy's lines of defence in the neighborhood of Chaulnes, where the efforts of the French have not yet been directed.

This double objective having been fully reached, the positions we had carried proved of such value to the Germans that they made a desperate effort to regain the lost ground and launched no less than six counter-attacks, all of which were broken by the machine-guns we immediately brought into action and by our powerful curtain-fire. The result obtained was extremely important, both in a defensive and offensive respect.

Break German Gun Positions

The salient formed by the French positions at Biaches before yesterday's operations was subjected to flank fire from the north and it is obvious that the advance realized north of the Somme compels the Germans to remove their artillery and disengage the French positions south of the river. From an offensive point of view, the results are equally happy, as the great cross road from Peronne to Bapaume, by which the two German wings were connected, is now hardly two kilometers from the French lines and the Germans can no longer utilize it.

Besides, that important center of resistance, Combles, is more threatened on the south by the French and on the west by the British, now holding Guillemont. It is generally believed that our latest successes form only the beginning of an action of a certain amplitude.

It is true that the Germans never cease building fresh defences behind their lost positions and thus could oppose a long resistance yet, but their enormous and irreparable losses in men will, in the long run, force them to yield. The total number of villages freed by the Allies since the Somme offensive started amounts, to date, to twenty-nine.

Combles Invested

The battle-front extended over a length of forty kilometers. The town of Combles, which the Germans have transformed into a regular fortress, is now invested by the French from the south and by the British from the north.

All objectives were carried, despite the enemy's obstinate resistance and our gains were entirely maintained, despite furious counter-attacks, in which the enemy lost heavily. Up to the present, fourteen guns and sixty machine-guns have been captured on the French front alone.

Prisoners are pouring in. At least 6,000 have been taken by the Allies in two days.

The diary of a captured German officer states that a squad refused to advance in face of the terrible allied fire. It adds: "There is no need to state what happened."

A note under the date of August 8 states that the number of men deserting their posts is increasing enormously. One regiment declared positively that it would not return to the trenches and the flimsiest excuses are found to go on the sick-list.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: Our advance in the region of the Somme continued and important advantages were secured. We joined up our positions north of the river with those on the south bank.

6,650 Prisoners

Since the 3rd, our captures on the northern sector include thirty-two guns and a large quantity of machine-guns. Numerous enemy counter-attacks south of the Somme failed. 6,650 prisoners and thirty-six guns, including twenty-eight of heavy caliber, have been captured on the French front since the 3rd.

The following is an amplification of the communique: North of the Somme, after a series of brilliant actions, the French pushed on east of Le Foret, reached the western border of Anderlu Wood, carried by assault Hopital Farm, Rainette Wood and part of Marrieres Wood and, north-east of Clery, occupied the extremity of the ridge over which runs the Bouchavesnes-Clery road. The French likewise joined up their positions north and south of the Somme, capturing Omiecourt.

The booty captured by the French includes, besides guns, a big depot of six-inch shells, a captive balloon and numerous machine-guns.

Increase Mass Attacks

Tuesday's fighting south of the Somme was particularly violent, the enemy increasing their massed counter-attacks at many points, notably at Barleux and Belloy, but they were all repulsed, with bloody losses. A hundred machine-guns were captured in a single day.

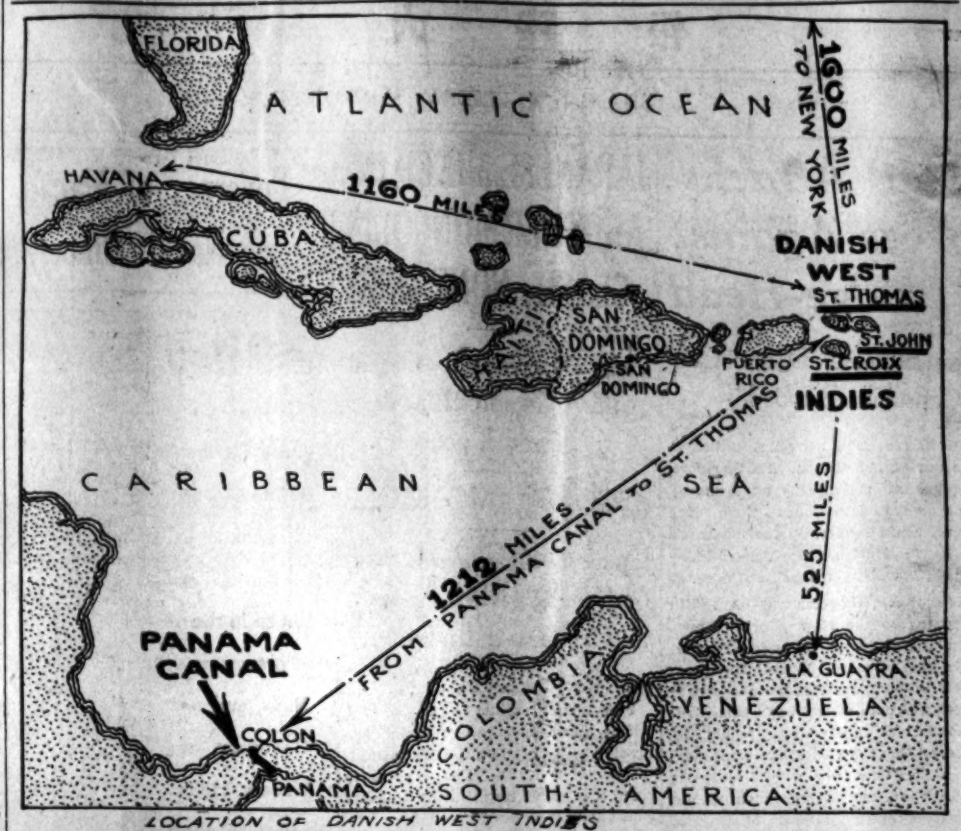
The communique this afternoon reported: German attacks on our new positions south of Deniecourt and in the neighborhood of Berny-en-Santerre were smashed by our curtain-fire. The enemy did not attempt to counter-attack north of the Somme. Active artillery fighting continues in this region. A German attack at Fleury was repulsed by our machine-gun fire. We took forty more prisoners east of Fleury.

The communique this evening reported: North of the Somme, there was violent artillery fighting, but no infantry action.

South of the Somme, several important positions were carried, after bloody fighting and a large number of prisoners captured. Between Vermand-Ovillers and Chilly, the fighting was particularly stubborn. The northern portion of Vermand-Ovillers was carried and German trenches were captured on different parts of the front.

There was intense cannonading on the right of the Meuse.

Strategical Value of Danish West Indies to United States



This map shows the strategic location of the three islands in the Carribean Sea comprising the Danish West Indies. The United States is still negotiating their purchase from Denmark for $25,000,000.

Japanese Mixed In Another Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

August 26 and the cash paid over on August 31. The total amount of the loan is Yen 1,000,000 for a term of two years, with interest at eight per cent per annum, the issue price is Yen 95 and the security is the machinery and revenue of the Bureau of Telephones and the rights of business of the telephone in Peking.

Chinese Press Reports

The China Times: All the telegrams sent by the Central Government to Governor Chu King-lan and Tuchun Lu Yuen-ting of Kwangtung have been seized by Lung Chi-kwang, who still refuses to hand over his office, pretending that he lacks funds to pay off his troops. General Lu has wired to the government for instructions. The Government, besides reprimanding the Canton telegraph administration, is planning to deal with Lung Chi-kwang.

The sum demanded by the new Shanghai Taoyin, Hsu Yuen-hao, to pay the stranded revolutionists in Shanghai has been granted by the government.

Berlin Reports Fall Of The Village of Chilly

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 5.—Western theater.—The great battle on the Somme continues. Our troops are engaged in fierce fighting between Le Foret and the Somme. South of the Somme, they repulsed the enemy, who were charging over a front from the Somme and Barleux to a point south of Chilly, extending over a length of 20 kilometers. The village of Chilly was lost.

On the right bank of the Meuse, renewed French attacks against the German lines east of Fleury and against the position conquered on September 3, in the Souville ravine, were repulsed.

KUT PRISONERS CONTENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 5.—Flight-Lieutenant C. B. Gasson, who was taken prisoner at Kut, writes from Bagdad on July 23: "Several of us are in the English Hospital and are very comfortable. We are paid regularly and can buy most things in the shops and are very well treated."

BATTERING SERVIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 6.—An official communique from Salonica reports: There has been a violent artillery duel along the Struma, in the region of Lake Doiran and on the whole Servian front.

London, September 6.—An official British despatch from Salonica reports patrol encounters on the Struma front, while the enemy kept up an artillery bombardment on the Doiran front for three hours.

A dish for a King!
GETZBEST
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SHANGHAI

Plague at Bristol Was Not Imported

Reuter's Service

London, September 5.—The Medical Officer of Bristol reports that the contents of the rag-factory in which bubonic plague recently broke out have been burned and all the rats in the factory destroyed. No infected rats have been found outside and there has been no fresh case of plague since August 10. The patients are recovering.

None of the rags in which infected rats were found were imported. They came mostly from other towns, to which warnings have been sent.

MESOPOTAMIA INQUIRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 5.—The Mesopotamia Commission has resumed its sittings. Military evidence was taken.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Sept. 8
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava..... Sept. 8
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Sept. 9
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Sept. 9

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Sept. 9
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle Sept. 12
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila M. Sept. 19

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Sept. 17
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.... Sept. 21
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Sept. 29

Mails to Arrive:—

The English mail of July 27 is due to arrive here at daylight today, per P. and O. s.s. Namur.

The American mail is due here on or about September 9, per O.S.K. s.s. Hawaii Maru.

The French mail of August 6 is due at Hongkong on September 11, and here on September 15. Left Singapore on September 2 per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

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GREAT UNUSED RESERVES

Infantry So Little Harmed They Advance With Rifles On Shoulders

By Wythe Williams

(Staff Correspondent of The New York Times)

Paris, August 5.—All this week I have been with the French Army on the Somme as a guest of the Great General Staff. The second anniversary of the war I passed on the battlefront near the center of the great offensive. It was the first time during the war that a neutral correspondent accredited to the French has been officially permitted to witness an action so intense and on so gigantic a scale.

As at the battle of the Labyrinth over a year ago I was the first neutral special correspondent to visit the Somme and with extraordinary facilities combined with good luck I was able to get a better view of the operations than any civilian up to the present moment. It was by far my greatest experience of war. As a spectacle it was superb, overwhelming. If any American has the idea that France has been bled white at Verdun and must now depend on the Allies to win, it should be quickly forgotten, for what I saw on the Somme is the greatest human effort in all history. The French Army today is better, stronger, and greater than it ever was. I necessarily confine all my remarkes to the French Army only.

Offensive Just Begun

It is not necessary to go back of this war to compare human efforts. This French effort on the Somme will become bigger than the Marne, bigger than Artois and Champagne, greater than Verdun. And, after viewing it from all sides, studying it from every angle of understanding. I am certain that it is only just beginning. Why I say it will prove greater than anything that has happened in this war is based upon the absolute feeling that settles upon one the moment one gets with the army, and which keeps getting stronger every minute. On all my previous trips to the front I have had another feeling, a feeling that while I was with an unbeaten army, an army that was undiscouraged and hopeful, yet it was an army that was only holding Germany after all. This time the feeling was so strong it amounted to positive conviction that this army knew that it was winning—that when the offensive on the Somme is over Germany will be finally and thoroughly whipped.

What impressed me most about it is its steady grinding, its awful implacability and, at the same time, its deadly precision. Verdun, with all its horror and its grandeur, had an element of wildness about it that one notices an utter absence of on the Somme. At Verdun the Germans attack time after time with blind fury, while the French held with the same sort of courage that often bordered on despair. At that time the German correspondents spoke of the clockwork precision of their assaults, and they firmly believed that the Hohenzollern triumph would come at that point. But the French put the clockwork out of order and Verdun can only stand out now like Pickett's charge as the high-tide mark of German aggression. And now the French tide of triumph is only mounting on the Somme.

At present the Germans have retired a short distance to keep their feet out of the wet, but just as slowly, almost as imperceptibly but quite as surely as the tide of the ocean itself that wave of blue uniforms is advancing steadily forward, bringing death and destruction to everything living and inanimate in its way. It is true, tides mount to their high mark, then recede, but I venture the opinion, based on words that have been said to me by a general who knows, and on what I have seen that when the tide of this advance reaches its limit the receding wave will be the victorious French Army marching home.

General Panorama of Battle

Although the salients formed by the advance into the German lines permit an enfilade of artillery fire behind the new trenches that is dangerous for careless visitors we left our automobile well in the rear and walked across the conquered ground to a plateau before which was the panorama of the entire action. Far to the north we could see the British fire at Pozieres nearer were the fragments of Fricourt, Hardecourt and Frise. Just to our left a few blackened stumps marked all that was left of Hardecourt. German shrapnel constantly exploded over the ruin. Behind us lay the dust of what had been the villages of Bequincourt and Dompierre. We had actually to be told that villages once existed on that leprous looking ground. It was only dust with a bit of rubble here and there and all discolored to a brownish yellow by the picric acid from bursting shells. To our right was Estrees. Behind it the flames leaped high from the burning chateau of Deniecourt, then being vigorously shelled by the French. Directly before us was Peronne.

The heat that afternoon was terrific; the sun was simply blistering, but in vain did one seek shade. On that desolate ruined space there was not a single tree or stone. As we swept our glasses up and down the valley we could see the heat rays dance before our eyes. The horizon from end to end was one dense rolling cloud of smoke. There were large patches of light and dark, according to the king of powder used or whether it was shrapnel or high explosive shell. Above the horizon the sky seemed completely filled with bursting shrapnel. All this was the result of the fire of French guns. Nearer and clouding the landscape all about us was the smoke of the German reply. For a long time we kept our glasses on the chateau of Deniecourt of mediaeval structure, which was often entirely lost in a dense black cloud. If we kept our glasses trained close to the ground we could see much nearer to us a line of short spurts of flame. These were the French guns in the act of firing. The guns were so close together that the flames at times seemed unbroken across great spaces.

German Trenches Wiped Out

We walked a little way across the fields to see what remained of the line of German trenches. There was nothing. I had seen ruined trenches before. At the Labyrinth I saw results of artillery fire that then seemed appalling, but they were small compared to what I saw now. Then the artillery fire only destroyed the upper crust, and the tops of trenches caved in. On the plain of Santere we found deep-down underground shelters completely ripped to pieces by shells. And the ground all about was the same sickly brownish yellow from picric acid.

We walked further on. Our guide said it was a village—a village of considerable size. He pointed to a heap of tortured-looking rubbish.

"The church," he said. "It was a fine old chapel, of the fourteenth century."

I asked amazedly if we were walking over the ruins of a town. Like ruined trenches, I have seen many kinds of towns in this war. I have seen cities even where there is not a single house which remains intact, but, nevertheless, some semblance to urban formation remained. There were walls, big piles of debris, also streets and sidewalks. Of this town, however, not a single thing remained. We could not even follow the line where the main street had been. There was not a scrap of any object from which one could recognize what it had been before.

I found the ruins of a German mitrailleuse shelter that had been built of reinforced concrete. It was simply pulverized into dust while the iron bars in the center had been ripped clean from the cement and instead of being twisted or broken square across they were split lengthwise and splintered just as a twig torn from a tree.

The French shells had literally rained on that town for thirty-six hours, at the end of which time the French infantry advanced, just as the army orders for that day declared they would be able to do," with their rifles on their shoulders." There was not a living thing to oppose them. They looked upon a scene of death and desolation, one of the most appalling in history. And that is how France is taking back her own.

'Curtain of Iron in Action'

While we were visiting the exterminated town the artillery fire had been growing heavier. We went back to a vantage point on the plateau. From the extreme right, where the chateau was still blazing in toward the center, a distance of several kilometers, the French were concentrating their fire for an infantry attack. It was the famous curtain of iron in full action—the first time it was ever seen by any correspondent. Although through the entire afternoon there had been bombardment of the entire front, especially intense on this particular sector, all the destructive forces were now unloosed.

The general bombardment seemed like rolling thunder that never stopped completely, but when apparently it was about to die away into silence it would again spring up and reverberate over another portion of the valley. But now before us there was just a constant unending roar, through which one seemed to have a sense of heavy pounding. If one could imagine a giant stable in which a thousand mad horses were all kicking against the stalls, while in the rafters overhead were a thousand spitting, fighting cats, one might get some realization how the rideau de fer sounds. But even this illustration is inadequate, for it is one's inner sensibility rather than the ear that is affected most. This concentrated pounding seems to act directly on the brain and I could easily understand why men in the trenches often go mad.

A welcome relief to the roar of the heavy guns were the rapid cracks of the near-by mitrailleuses and the sharp barks of the seventy-fives, which arose above all the tumult, and, as before, all along the line we could see the spurt of their fire in an unbroken flame.

French Losses Light

What had just commenced on that sector was the same as had happened to the village behind us. The order had been given to destroy everything. So as we watched the human sacrifice was going up in the roll of smoke and the roar of guns. And it would continue so for hours. When it would be over the infantry would again advance "with their rifles on their shoulders." For the German losses have been so great and the French so small as to be one of the wonders of the war. The Colonel of one regiment said to me:

"During the entire offensive I lost four men killed and fifty wounded. Those who were killed were careless."

In the last great advance on Sunday the German losses were estimated at 10,000 against 700 French killed and wounded.

We did not watch the curtain of iron very long. A message came from the General commanding the division for us to clear out—that it was only by the mercy of God and the fact he did not know we were there that we had been neither killed nor excluded long before. We explained our identity to the messenger, who explained that the General Recognised our credentials, but was merely interested in not having us there. He pointed to where the General and his staff had come to view the operations. I figured that we had a better place from which to see than he, but I was quite willing to go, especially as at that moment several shells came uncomfortably close.

Shells Do Terrible Execution

We retired toward the rear along a new road built since the offensive began. I have already mentioned the precision with which the attack was being conducted. It never impressed me so much as during this walk. There would be horizontal strips of ground extending along both sides from the road averaging, say, 200 yards in depth. These strips had once been successive German trench lines and the area of barbedwired entanglements. Nothing remained. The barbed-wire barricades, the trenches, and underground shelters all had been tossed and torn and pulverized. But beyond these strips nothing had happened. There it was still a beautiful rolling meadow, peaceful and undisturbed. Everything was calculated as precisely as if the disturbed places were plowed fields. The lines marking the end of the curtain of fire were as straight as if fenced off in advance.

I frequently stopped to examine the edges of the destroyed ground. There

(Continued on Page 4)

Training Japanese Officers in Bayonet Fighting

JAPANESE OFFICERS DRILLING ©INT'L FILM SERVICE

Students of the Imperial Military College, at Tokio, are shown going through a bayonet battle. For guns they are using heavy poles. Heavily padded waist-coats, gauntlets and masks enable the future officers to attack each other with vigor.

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First Authorized Visit To Somme Shows Idea

(Continued from Page 3)

were never more than half a dozen marks in the ground adjoining where the shells had gone wide of their mark. All over the conquered ground French soldiers were collecting the debris. There were great stacks of guns, shells, cartridges, and helmets. All over the destroyed areas we could see little sticks of wood uprights in the ground, each with a little piece of paper pinned at the top. These were to signify that there lay unexploded shells that the clearers had not yet had time to unearth and carry away, so the little sticks were to serve as warnings. We picked our way along the road, carrying several brass cartridges of big shells and placed them near a dead horse lying in the middle of the road. A minute later we told a soldier where he might find this plunder to add to his collection. I noticed two horsemen riding along in the fields parallel. One of my officer companions said after we had walked for another minute: "These horsemen are wiser than we."

I asked why. He replied: "Because they had sense enough not to follow this road."

Narrow Escape from Shell

As he stopped speaking we heard the sharp scream of a shell behind us, followed by an explosion. We turned and saw a hole 200 yards away where the dead horse had been, and where we had stopped to place our shells. The Captain ran up and said:

"That was close; you had better hurry."

But we remained to contemplate the distance between us and the shell that had undoubtedly been seeking us.

"How far away is that" I asked the Captain.

"Oh, a couple of hundred yards—quite near enough," he replied.

Another of the party remarked it was nearer than 200 yards, while another insisted it was quite 250 yards away.

We probably wasted a full minute standing there, idly speculating on the distance at which we escaped death from that particular shell. Then we continued our walk down the road. Another minute passed. Again we heard the scream of a shell directly behind us, ending in a loud explosion. We turned around. The road was full of smoke at the exact spot where we had stopped to argue about the first shell.

"Never mind how far away that one struck," our Captain yelled.

We heeded his advice and hurried until we were well out of range.

Supremacy in the Air

The proof is strikingly clear at the front of the manner in which Germans have been driven completely out of the air. On previous trips I found the opposing air forces always fairly evenly matched, one side or the other sometimes showing a slight ascendancy. On this trip I saw only one German aeroplane, while great fleets of French machines circled constantly over the enemy lines. This one German airman at the moment I saw him through my glasses was fleeing desperately for his life, pursued hotly on all sides.

Later I happened to notice flying very high a baby Nieuport machine, its pilot performing all sorts of antics in the air. I watched it for a long time through my glasses and was completely fascinated. The pilot would first loop the loop and then plunge straight downward on the nose of the machine. Following that he would be content to fly on the side or upside down for a few moments, following this usually with a wide volplane and another loop the loop. Later I happened to mention these manoeuvres to the Captain of an aeroplane escadille.

"Oh, that was so and so," he replied, mentioning the pilot's name. "It was he who brought down that one German who crossed our line today. He was just celebrating his victory all to himself on his way home."

One afternoon on the front I counted twenty French observation balloons very close to the line. With the naked eye I could find no balloon on the German side, but finally with my glasses I found three showing very vaguely in the far distance. I was told by an airman that whenever the German balloon observers now see the French machines they immediately take to their parachutes, for their own airmen simply will not come out to give battle.

Reserves Not Yet in Fight

Naturally I am not permitted to write anything concerning the number of French troops on the Somme. I may be allowed to say that up to now the entire action has been fought with a very small number of infantry, so complete has been the work of the artillery. Up to now no reserves have been necessary. This is not to be misunderstood as to imply that there are few troops there. On the contrary, there are enormous reserves, including the crack troupes de choc of the entire army that up to now have simply watched and waited for a greater offensive moment than has yet arrived. Among these is the Garde Francaise that has saved the day on so many battlefields of this war. Its next move will not be to save the day, but to win it.

All the activity behind the lines, road processions, movements of troops, number of munition and food camions, including a few Red Cross ambulances, I believe that a safe estimate is at least five times greater than during any previous offensive. All the roads from Amiens, which is the base town for both French and British, are one continuous moving line of motors, causing a constant cloud of white dust, almost as dense as the smoke of the battle line. All the main roads have been widened, so that there is a new road at the side exclusively for foot troops. In fact, the main roads are now one of the most interesing sights of the war. Even our motors, bearing the insignia of the Great General Staff, that no sentry may challenge, were forced to move slowly. There are new giant signposts everywhere, all with signs of military character as well as designations of distances to various towns. The signs directed one to the munition depots, to prisoners' camps, and to base hospitals. There were warnings at some points for both vehicles and infantry to move swiftly up from column formation, because the road there was in range of the German guns.

On all sides one heard banter, chatter, songs, and cheers. Nearly every one was happy, though tired, and not one of us but was covered from head to foot with a thick layer of white dust. Every creek, every stream, including the Somme, which is only a creek, aside from its famous marshes, was filled from bank to bank with bathing soldiers and drinking horses.

A Wonderful Shell Depot

Some further idea of the magnitude of the preparations may be gathered from the fact that over 500 miles of railroad were built and 1,800 wells were sunk in this particular region before the first attack began. But the greatest of all proof given us of the gigantic proportions on which the offensive will be continued was our visit to the Parc des Buttes, which is only one of eight similar munition depots situated directly behind the line, just out of shell range and connected with the batteries by new railroads and a continuous train of auto camions.

The shell supply at this depot literally covered acres and the number of shells of all sizes is staggering. I am not allowed to give exact numbers, but I may be permitted to state that in an average day there several hundred both freight car and auto camion loads are sent forward. And remember this is only from one gare.

The most surprising thing about the depot is the fact that one sees no shells at first. An enemy aeroplane could never recognize the place for what it is. The vast majority of the shells are below ground, while those above are under a canvas roof of the same color as the ground and arranged with sloping sides so as to cast no shadows. The Captain in charge of this depot frankly informed us that he was not a soldier but a business man and it is on thorough business principles that the entire work is carried forward. In other offensives I never could get any coherent idea as to where the shells came from or how they are taken to the batteries. This man, who before the war was general agent for several American firms and owner of a large silk industry, showed us just how the materials are brought in just what tracks and loads are for shells of different sizes, just how his force of several hundred men unload, load up again, and keep this enormous supply of cannon fodder in constant motion. For the first time I was struck with the fact that the organization behind the lines is just as important as the organization and bravery of the men at the front.

At the entrance of the depot and through the yard I read notices addressed to the workmen, signed by the General, which read:

"Be of good heart and strong hand. Your work is the most important in the victory."

Aeroplanes Guard Depot

Aside from shells this depot receives and transports many strange commodities for the trenches. At least they were strange before the war. One sees thousands upon thousands of beds for bomb proof shelters, window shades for huts, cast iron observation turrets with slits for rifles and mitrailleuses, curved cast iron tops for underground tunnels, acres of rolls of barbed wire, posts for barbed wire and tar roofing paper. There are also miles of flooring for trenches, trench beams, planks, stakes of every sort made into unheard of forms to fit the needs of underground life.

In the center of the gare is a large barracks where the men live and rest. The factory system is employed. A foreman is detailed to take so many men for a certain job. He goes to the barracks and checks them off. When they finish they are required to return there.

Attached to each depot is a fleet of armed aeroplanes which patrol above day and night. Although one sees hundreds of new hangars all over the countryside, it is the new big guns that one often sees rearing their huge snouts aloft that are really the most striking new feature of the offensive. It has been my privilege to see French big guns many times since my visit to Le Creusot, where France first began the combat with Germany by the manufacture of monster cannon, but on this trip I was amazed at the number of them—not only the number, but the fact that they are nearly all mounted on railway trucks, and so can be moved here and there like light artillery. They are all equipped with flying buttresses at the sides which, when jacked up, bring the weight of the gun entirely of the track, thus preventing the spreading of the rails when the gun is fired.

Big Guns on Railway Tracks

I visited several of those monsters. The first was named "Birdie," the name being painted on her sides. She was a most appalling looking object, but her crew regarded her tenderly, evidently considering "Birdie" a most appropriate name. She was, in fact, a 400-millimeter (15.7-inch) mortar, throwing a projectile so heavy that only twelve could be carried in an ordinary freight car. She carried a weird disguise of paint. She could move her nose a considerable number of degrees to the right and left and could be fired every two minutes. "Birdie" has not yet been in action, but when I saw her she was ready and waiting. Her twin companion is "Desire," of similar appearance and calibre. This unlovely pair are the main constituents of a train which carries some dozen ammunition cars, each loaded with a dozen shells, each kept at a certain temperature. Each gun has a crew of twenty-two men, but the entire train crew is 200 strong. The train equipment includes a complete wireless outfit and two aeroplanes for scouting and defense.

On the next track to this train was another outfit, the star performer of which was "Julie," a coast gun over 300 millimeters (11.8-inch) calibre, and the longest gun ever mounted on a train. "Julie" has a revolving platform, so she can turn completely around if necessary. She has the tremendous range of 25 kilometers, (15.6 miles.) As a matter of fact "Julie," on account of her long range, is used chiefly against the German munition depots, bridges, convoys, and other places picked out in advance by aeroplanes rather than in throwing her projectiles against trenches.

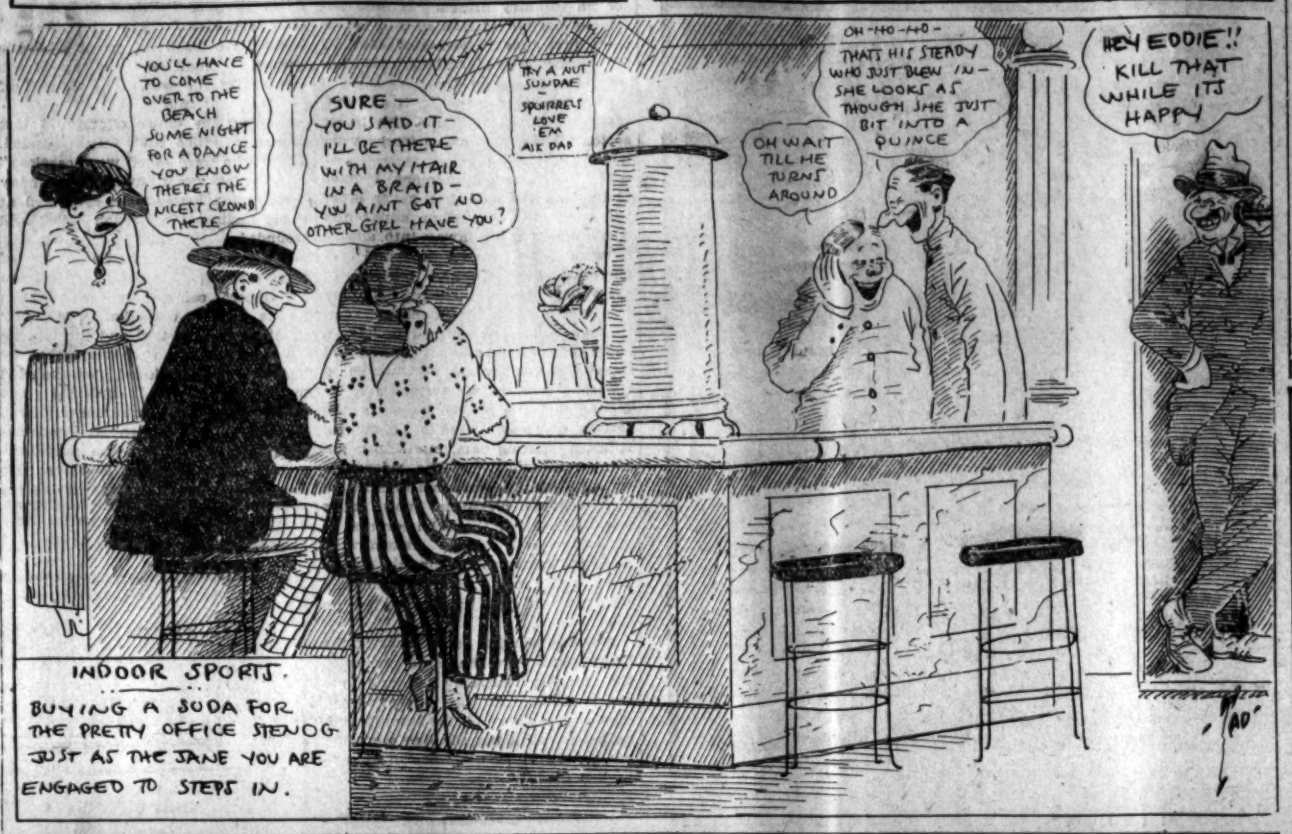
'Capital of the Allies'

Before I close I should say something of the valor of the colonial troops, including the Foreign Legion, which has done so much for France on many battlefields. On the Somme every branch of the colonial troops has covered itself with glory. Scenes of heroism have long ago become the every-day business of the Franch Army and war now is just plain business with the Frenchmen on the Somme from La Maisonnette clear back to Amiens. That city, "the capital of he Allies," as it is called, now presents the busiest scene in its history. Early in the war the Germans entered Amiens and looted it for a million francs ransom, but Amiens has made it back many times over with the extra business brought by this offensive. Every industry is working overtime, every hotel is jammed, and the scenes at the railway station of troops arriving and departing all day and all night remind one of the early days of the mobilization. I stood on one station platform and waited seven hours for a train to take me to Paris. I waited that long because the constant procession of troop trains had the right of way over any train I might wish to ride in.

On parallel tracks were two trains of British troops that waited quite half an hour. One train was filled with fresh-faced youngsters just landed in France. One lad informed me that he had come to fight on the "Somme." The second train held a regiment of fusiliers that were in the first wave of the British attack a month ago and have been fighting ever since. They were now on their way to the rear for rest, covered with mud and glory. The boys in the first train stared at their veteran countrymen with pop-eyed interest and the latter were showing off gloriously for their benefit. They climbed on the roofs of their cars, placed German helmets on their heads and danced while the band played "Tipperary." It was like a fantastic scene from "The Midway," the band playing spasmodically in and out of tune, the men yelling and shouting while the newcomers on the other train drank it all in with sublime admiration and approval. It was all to them a wonderful game and Britain was doing her part and winning in splendid style.

On a third track, slightly elevated above the others, was another long train. In it sat a French regiment also going to the rear for rest. All heads were turned toward the two British tracks and their eyes stared with interest. But there was no emotion whatever on the faces. Every man kept his place and just sat there grim and silent and terrible. And that is how the Frenchman has changed in the last two years. He still has his joie de vivre but he is keeping it under cover until his army comes marching home.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad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TRY A NUT SUNDAE - SQUIRREL LOVE 'EM ASK DAD
OH-HO-HO- THAT'S HIS STEADY WHO JUST BLEW IN — SHE LOOKS AS THOUGH SHE JUST BIT INTO A QUINCE
OH WAIT TILL HE TURNS AROUND
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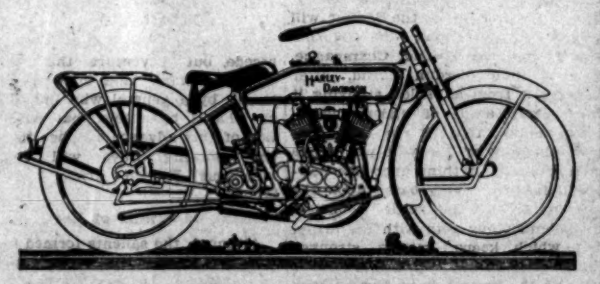

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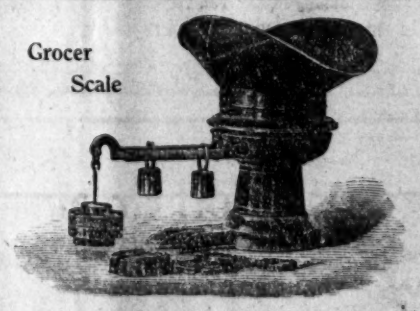

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

RED SOX TIE SERIES BY WINNING 5 TO 2

Some New Material Appears; Mead Shapes Well; Locals And Brooklyn Tomorrow

Tomorrow's Game

At 3 p.m., All-Shanghai v. Brooklyn

A fair crowd assembled in the bleachers, yesterday and were rewarded with a creditable exhibition of baseball in which the Reds' win gave them equal standing in the series with the Blues. Several of the regular players were absent, but a bit of new material has been available of late and both teams were capably re-inforced.

Manager Woods of the Reds was unfortunately compelled to quit early in the game, owing to an injury to his right hand. He may be out of the game for some time. Mead, who made his first appearance in the local series, was called in from center field to take his place and caught a good game.

Bristow again grabbed two hits in twice up and got three put-outs and two assists out of six opportunities. Hadley and Pennywitt were the heavies for the Reds and separated Roberts from two hits each in three times up.

Hadley, pitching for the Reds, was mainly responsible for their win. Eight of the Blues retired in disgust after vain endeavor and but two of them were able to connect in the way considered necessary by scorers before official recognition of the deed be given.

Bowers and Pennywitt were airtight at first for their respective teams, with nine put-outs each. Umpire Landers drew a growl on one or two occasions, but, as ump material was scarce, he had to go it alone, which is difficult.

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Blue Sox	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	=2
Red Sox	0	3	0	0	0	2	x	=5

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Pomeroy, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0
O'ots, s.s.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Nichols, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2	1
Pennywitt, 1b.	3	1	2	9	0	0
Drake, r.f.	2	1	0	0	0	0
Woods, c.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wilhoit, s.s.	2	2	1	0	0	0
Hadley, p.	3	1	2	0	5	0
Schultz, l.f.	3	0	1	1	0	1
Mead, c. and c.f.	2	0	0	11	0	1
Totals	25	5	7	21	10	3

Blue Sox

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hall, 2b.	3	1	0	2	2	1
Stevenson, l.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bristow, s.s.	2	1	2	3	2	1
Rasmussen, c.	3	0	1	3	3	0
Roberts, p.	3	0	0	1	4	0
Bowman, c.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Blanco, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	2
Bunn, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bowers, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0	0
Totals	24	2	3	18	12	4

Big Game Tomorrow

Manager Holliday, of All-Shanghai, announces that, tomorrow afternoon, a team composed entirely of civilian players will meet the crack Brooklyn organization in a nine-inning contest, to start at 3 p.m. With such material available as Rasmussen, Roberts, Pennywitt, Bristow, Hadley, Morrison, Wilhoit, Stevenson, Bowers, Burke, Mead, Nichols, O'ots and others, fans opine that Holliday will be able to present one of the few difficulties with which Brooklyn has had to contend this season.

Weather permitting, a large crowd of locals will be on hand to support the team and Shanghai players are urgently requested to be on the job sufficiently early to warm up thoroughly without delaying the start of the game.

Lawn Bowls

Rink Competition Final

The final of the Lawn Bowls Club rink competition was played off on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, with the following result:—

O. Crewe Read		R. A. Lawson	
V. Grundy		S. Hammond	
W. A. Ogden		A. W. Dewhurst	
D. MacGregor	23	R. Simmons	14

Crewe Read Cup

This cup will be competed for tomorrow afternoon. The conditions are:—

Each player to bowl eight woods, four from each end.

The Jack to be placed on a mark, eighteen feet from the ditch.

Each wood will be measured, and then removed from the rink.

In the event of a wood carrying the Jack, the Jack will be replaced on the mark, and the wood then measured.

A wood going outside the rink will be measured in the usual way.

The player who registers the lowest number of inches, for his eight woods, will be the winner.

All competitors must play on the same rink, on the same day. In measuring, anything over the half-inch will be recorded against the competitor. No trial shots will be allowed.

S.I.B.C. v. S.R.C.

This match will be played on the S.I.B.C. rinks at 3.30 p.m. on Sunday. The home team will be represented by:—

O. Crewe-Read, H. B. Stewart, E. Hunter and R. Simmons.

J. C. Macdougall, H. H. Fowler, S. Hammond and A. Taylor.

L. Evans, J. T. Disselduff, J. J. Sheridan, G. Dunlop.

C. M. Bain, D. MacDonald, F. L. Marshall and W. N. C. Allen.

Pairs Championship

The final of the Shanghai Pairs Championship between Messrs. J. Burnside and A. A. Malcolm and Messrs C. M. Bain and W. N. C. Allen will be played on the S.R.C. ground at 3.30 p.m. tomorrow.

Lawn Tennis

Chinese Champions Get Prizes

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the prizes for the Chinese Tennis Championship of Shanghai were given on the lawn at the home of Mr. W. W. Lockwood, 2 Barchet Road. This year the games were held under a union committee of which Mr. C. G. Hoh, physical director of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., was the chairman. The number of entries was larger than in other years and the matches were closely contested.

The large silver cup given by the International Recreation Club, to be put up until won three times by the Shanghai champion in singles was won by Mr. M. T. Tsao, recently of Tsinghua College. Mr. Tsao is one of the indemnity students leaving tomorrow for the United States. His friends predict that he will be heard from in College tennis matches in America. Mr. D. Y. Lin won the second prize, a gold medal given by the Commercial Press. While a student in America Mr. Lin was a member of the Amherst College team.

In the doubles, the prizes for which were silver cups given by Squires and Bingham, Messrs. D. Y. Lin and M. F. Tsao won a clean victory over all opponents.

The second in doubles went to Messrs. Kenneth B. Young and Ling Tsu-kwang, the St. John's University champions of last Spring. They were given handsome gold watch charms of special design.

The championship of the Y.M.C.A. was won as follows:—Singles, Mr. Hsu Yao-kwang and doubles by Dr. T. K. M. Siao and Dr. E. S. Tyau. The former won Davis Cup racquets given by the Commercial Press and the latter a Champion racquet given by Mr. Touissant.

These prizes were distributed by Miss Y. M. Chun, physical director of the Young Women's Christian Association. Following the prize giving refreshments were served.

Preceding the tennis function members of the staff of the Y.M.C.A. held a welcome reception to Mr. Z. J. Tsu, recently returned from Cleveland and gave a send off to Mr. T. A. Wong who leaves this week for the same city. These two secretaries go to Cleveland at the invitation of the Y.M.C.A. of that city which receives them into "fellowship" relations for special training in the Association work.

Municipal Club Win

A match between the Municipal Service Club and Sinza Police Station, played at Sinza, resulted in an easy victory for the Club.

Results:

Doyle and Jefferson (M.S.C.) beat Aiers and Foley (Sinza), 6-0, 7-5, 6-4.

Leary and Bull (M.S.C.) beat McDermott and Ockwell (Sinza), 6-1, 7-5, 5-7.

Cricket

S.C.C. v. Swimming Bath Club

This match will take place on the S.C.C. ground tomorrow, at 2.15 p.m. sharp. The following will be the teams:—

S. C. C.—E. P. Graham Barrow, D. H. Cooke, E. O. Cumming, C. S. Cheetham, W. C. G. Clifford, J. Cockin, R. Grimshaw, P. T. Hollander, E. G. Tait, W. H. L. Warrener and G. M. Billings (Capt.)

Reserves:—R. W. Johnston and G. C. Ross.

Bathers.—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, D. Campbell, S. J. Deeks, W. J. Hawkings, H. D. Hilliard, V. H. Lanning, W. H. Moule, T. G. Smeaton, E. W. Stagg, L. R. Wheen and W. C. D. Turner (Capt.).

Reserve:—E. Toeg.

R. C. Gala Tonight

Tonight will be the opening of the Rowing Club's annual swimming gala and aquatic sports (the eleventh in the annals of the club, since Messrs. Percy Fowler and R. W. MacCabe organised the first one in 1906) and a capital program has been arranged, to commence at 9.15 p.m. and consisting of the following events:—

1. One length handicap (final).
2. Club Championship (100 yards).
3. Life-saving race (two lengths).
4. Throwing the polo ball (Championship of Shanghai).
5. Ladies' and boys' diving.
6. Two lengths handicap (final).
7. Naval race (two lengths).
8. Half mile (Championship of Shanghai).
9. Two lengths boy members handicap (final).
10. Springboard diving.
11. Mixed team race (12 a side).
12. Water Polo (Jiangdahs vs. Shanghai Rowing Club).

The following officials are in charge of the function.

Judges: Messrs. T. E. Trueman, Brodie A. Clarke, C. H. Rutherford, W. E. Sauer.

Umpire: Mr. R. W. MacCabe.

Starter: Mr. L. A. Chill.

Check Starter: Mr. P. M. Lancaster.

Timekeepers: Messrs. F. J. Burrett and A. G. Mossop.

Competitors' Stewards: Messrs. E. A. Ericson and D. M. Graham.

Handicappers: Messrs. H. N. Olsen and N. C. Brodie.

The main events are:—

100 yards championship of the club.—For this event (which was won in former years by the following:—1905-6-7, R. W. MacCabe; 1908, C. W. O. Mayne; 1909, R. W. MacCabe; 1910, D. H. Cooke; 1911, D. E. M. Drummond; 1912, D. E. M. Drummond; 1913, E. V. Fetherstonhaugh; 1914, E. V. Fetherstonhaugh; 1915, E. J. Brown), only two have entered this year, viz., E. A. Brodie and T. W. R. Wilson and of the two it is expected that Brodie will win.

Throwing the polo ball (Championship of Shanghai).—Only three heavers are entered for this championship, the holder (R. W. MacCabe), T. W. R. Wilson and W. F. Hamlin. MacCabe, who has now held this championship since its inception, is pretty sure to retain his title.

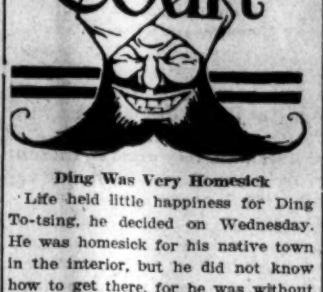
Half mile (Championship of Shanghai).—Competitors for local championships are rather limited, for in this event also only three men are to face the starter, R. W. MacCabe, I. L. Berthet and A. A. Martin. MacCabe should have an easy time in this championship, but a good race for second place is anticipated between Berthet and Martin.

Water Polo (Jiangdahs vs. Shanghai Rowing Club).—This match promises to be one of the best of the season, as the teams are very evenly matched and comprise between them practically all the best exponents of the game in Shanghai. The teams are:—

Jiangdahs:—P. C. Mansfield; N. C. Brodie and W. J. Gande; W. J. Brown; T. W. R. Wilson, E. A. Brodie, H. N. Olsen.

Club:—E. G. Barnes; J. S. Agassiz and D. H. Cooke; R. W. MacCabe; H. D. Rodger, F. S. Ward, L. P. O'Driscoll.

Smiles from the Mixed Court



Ding Was Very Homesick

Life held little happiness for Ding To-tsing, he decided on Wednesday. He was homesick for his native town in the interior, but he did not know how to get there, for he was without coin of the realm. He decided that if he could convince the world that he no longer cared to remain in it, perhaps he might secure aid to return to his own home and his plan worked.

He selected the gate of a wealthy man's home in Carter Road. He made a noose of his belt and, when he heard footsteps coming his way, he climbed up his scaffold and suspended himself by the neck. But it was only for a minute, for the footsteps were those of a Chinese constable and poor Ding was dragged off to jail.

In the Mixed Court, yesterday, Magistrate Wong heard his story and was touched to the extent of advancing $5 to the unfortunate Ding to return him to his native town. He happily set out last night, once again content with the world.

That Smell of Goats

To the layman all goats smell alike, but not so with the professional goat owner. Zan Sing-do was arraigned in the Mixed Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a goat. The owner of the animal, who appeared as the complainant, said that he had come across Zan with his goat.

He summoned a constable and had Zan placed under arrest while he took possession of the goat. He said that he was attracted to the goat in passing by the peculiar odor belonging to the individual animal. He could not possibly be mistaken, he said, in the ownership of the goat, for, though he had many, he had none that had the same appeal to the olfactory senses as did this particular animal.

The court believed him and sentenced Zan to two weeks imprisonment.

Yacht Race

The Shanghai Yacht Club's race, yesterday, was won by the Violet, with Viking second. Haikuan started, but did not finish.

The course was: Down to sampan moored off Gardens, rounding it on starboard, down and round U. S. S. Brooklyn, leaving it to port, up river and round the Decidee to starboard; the same once more and finish at starting line on the return.

Shipping Bulletins

The N. Y. K. have received a cablegram to the effect that their second New York liner, s.s. Toyooka Maru, which sailed from Shanghai on July 11, Kobe July 18, and Yokohama July 22, arrived in New York via Panama on September 1.

* * *

The N. Y. K. North China liner Awaji Maru, which left Newchwang on the 27th ult., reports that while sailing in the Gulf of Pechili at 120 degrees 24' E. L. and 39 degrees 23' N. L., she descried a wrecked fishing boat and rescued five Japanese fishermen, all from Dalny. They were brought to Newchwang on the same day.

* * *

The following changes have been made by the O. S. K: The s.s. Niitaka Maru, which was put on the Formosa-South Seas service last Spring, will now be placed on her old run, between Shanghai, Takao and Formosa. She will be replaced by the s.s. Shibetoro Maru at Moji. The s.s. Joshin Maru will also be transferred to the coastwise service in Formosa.

* * *

The British steamer Sequoya is at Tientsin at present where she arrived from San Francisco with a cargo of oil for the Standard Oil Co., of New York. She is in command of Captain Grant and it is likely that she will call at Shanghai.

* * *

The M. B. K. has despatched the s.s. Taiyo Maru for Sydney and Melbourne, and the s.s. Ume Maru will be despatched for Durban and Cape Town on September 20.

Obituary

Canon Edward Moore

Reuter's Service

London, September 5.—The death is announced of the Reverend Edward Moore, D.D., Canon of Canterbury.

Chinese Patrolman Jails Sikh Confrere

The large crowd attending last evening's band program in the Public Garden were thrown into a state of some excitement by the blowing of a police whistle about 9.20, and crowds rushed over towards the tide recording house.

It transpired that Chinese policeman 425 discovered Sikh P.C. 429 apparently sound asleep on a seat. He roused him. The Indian according to spectators thereupon began to assault the Chinese, who was nothing loth as regards a little scrap, and lustily responded. The Indian thereupon made use of his whistle—hence the excitement. The native eventually took his southern brother into custody despite his protestations and marched him off in triumph through the gardens and along the Bund. At Nanking Road the Indian appealed to a compatriot, and some altercation ensued, but the prompt appearance of two more natives who were sleuthing the pair along the foreshore soon enabled the stationwards march to be resumed.

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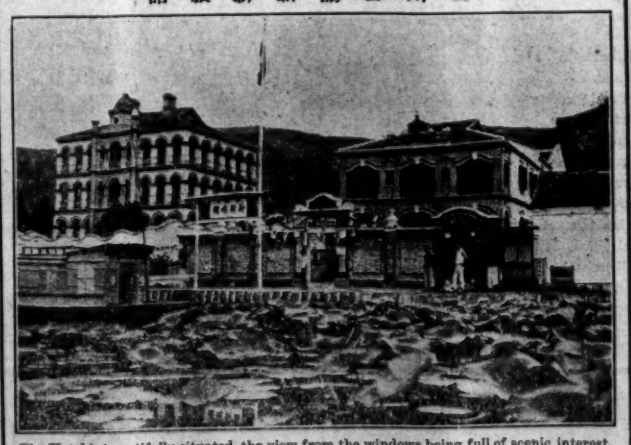

The Hotel is beautifully situated, the view from the windows being full of scenic interest. The hotel is delightfully cool; the bedrooms facing south.

Prices are very Moderate

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WEATHER

The typhoon will enter the Gulf of Tongking through Hainan Strait. Rough weather to the south of the Formosa Channel. Variable breezes further north. Local thunderstorms.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 8, 1916

The Chengchiatung Demarche

(Peking Gazette)

IN responsible Chinese circles, the series of demands presented by Baron Hayashi to the Chinese Government in connection with the Chengchiatung incident has created the most profound disappointment. At a moment when the Government and the nation at large were beginning to believe in the reality of Japanese goodwill towards this country, Tokio has served on us a *demarche* that is entirely unintelligible except on the theory of the continuity of Japanese policy as applied against Yuan Shih-k'ai.

That policy is admitted to be aggressive, if not predatory; and it is also admitted that China alone and single-handed cannot withstand the pressure of it. This double admission explains why the only alternative to Japanese domination of our men and resources lies at once in the broadening and deepening of the basis of the international security of China. Final security will be gotten when we are able to arm as a modern nation; but the accomplishment of this work is not near, owing to a variety of reasons rooted in racial psychology as well as in internal and external barriers to national progress. But the means of securing the necessary security—whilst the forces at work in the nation are hammering us into shape—can be marshalled and utilised.

We must frankly face the actualities of our international position and, thrusting aside all petty considerations of "face," realise that, while we are theoretically a sovereign and independent state, there are immense areas in the field of sovereignty in which we are without initiative or control. And, humiliating as it is we have to begin with the recognition of the sombre truth that the existence of China as a nation depends on the Great Powers who have guaranteed her independence and territorial integrity. Cancel the great series of papers bearing the names of England, America, Russia, France and Japan, or let the last-named tear them up as "scraps of paper," and Chinese independence would at once be at the mercy of the first brigand-nation bent on plunder and territorial loot. But this dependence of China on the Powers does not rest on what may be described as international or diplomatic philanthropy.

The sanction for the British or American guarantee of Chinese independence is—to express it first in terms of the current formula—the necessity to protect the commerce and industry of England and of the United States. We have pointed out, however, that this is too narrow a definition of either British or American interest in the independence and territorial integrity of China. And it must be repeated again and again that the existence of this country as an independent state is—vis-a-vis Japan—a vital European and American interest, because the subjection of the men and resources of China by Japan would involve such a grave distribution of the force of nations that the Island Power would become a menace to the world, and in particular to the Asiatic and Pacific possessions of Great Britain and also to the Pacific possessions and interests of the United States.

On this view, the continued application of the rapacious policy formulated by Tokio against Yuan Shih-k'ai is not only a danger to China but, in a very real sense, a great ultimate peril to the White Powers. And the Chinese question is, in truth, one of international alignment, i.e. whether China shall subserve the ends of world-peace by developing under the protection of the White Powers, or whether she shall be forced into an alignment with Japan to subserve the ends of a conquering Power ruthless and non-moral in its exercise of force.

As a real solution of the difficulty depends upon a thorough investigation of both the local facts of the particular incident and the general facts of the situation created by the intrusion and interference of the Japanese in the region, we suggest that considerations of logic and expediency demand that the investigation called for by the exigencies of the case should be undertaken by an international Commission, consisting of British, American, Russian and French nationals. Except that Japan is resolved to seize the present incident as a pretext to extort from China what she failed to wring from Yuan Shih-k'ai under Group II. of the Twenty-One Demands, we cannot see what objection she can raise to a procedure that is best calculated to ascertain the facts of the Chengchiatung incident and to fix the responsibility for the same, and at the same time to determine the true cause or causes of the present unsatisfactory state of things in the region in question.

Harden, The Truth-Teller

(New York World)

THAT strange genius, Maximilian Harden, and the odd little thin review of personal opinion which he publishes, Die Zukunft, continue to warn Germany of dark days to come, almost as if there were no censor; almost, indeed, as if that anxious official were thus sounding the nation's thoughts.

"Even a month," runs Harden's latest text, "appears to me less long than a night of holding out." Russia, he reminds his readers, might lose Poland, and yet "go back and invite the conqueror to follow." France lodges and feeds German armies, but her colonies are secure. Britain is "not even suffering yet. London's face has shown no fear. Her ships sail regularly." She serves Germany's old customers, and "can barricade all the roads by which we could fetch raw materials."

Here are no vain words about the German fleet breaking a way out. On the contrary, "we shall see more naked misery and hard need in the third year than in many ordinary years." Courage, resignation, patience, Germany owes to her fighters in their "most terrible of tasks." But there is no hint of the reward of victory. Between the lines that tell of the difficulties in the way Germans must read that victory is impossible.

In her terrible awakening Germany will mourn the lack of a free press that might have warned her on her desperate course. It is something to have a single prophet who tells, by parable sometimes, and by implication rather than assertion, the hard and naked facts. The war may wreck many German reputations and institutions. It will be strange if it does not heighten the power of Liebknecht and swell the audience of Harden.

Turkey's Food Problem

The Turkish Government has taken over flour mills and bakeries in the Turkish dominions and fixed maximum prices by law for all food supplies. It has also provided for the punishment of all those who fail to comply with regulations as to food distribution to the population of cities and towns. This new law is to be in force only while the extraordinary situation created by the war continues. Here are some of its provisions:

"Those who persist in hiding foodstuffs and articles of first necessity or who close their shops or the places where such articles are stored with the idea of not selling them, shall in addition to being punished by imprisonment or fine, have their property seized by the Prefecture of the city or by the municipalities and have it sold at auction, the proceeds being turned over to the owner.

"Heads of families who show more than the number of persons in their families, and those persons who unknowingly supply mistaken information to the questions asked by the authorities and who do not give notice within three days of any discrepancies shall be condemned to a fine.

"Those persons who do not follow the regulations which shall be established by the officials charged by the Prefecture of the city or by the municipalities with distribution, or those who oppose or ridicule the recommendations of such officials, shall be punished by fine or by imprisonment of from twenty-four hours to one week."

No Indemnity in Socialist Peace Program

Many Belgians Do Not Think German People Should Suffer For Acts of Government, Says Morris Hillquit

Socialists of the neutral nations who met in international conference at The Hague the first week in August meant literally just what they said when they declared that not only should there be no annexations after the war, but that no country should ask indemnity of any other country. At the mere mention of the word indemnity one naturally thinks of the devastation of Belgium by the Germans, to say nothing of Northern France and ravished Servia, but the international Socialists make no exceptions.

Even the Socialists of Belgium itself are in accord with their comrades of other nations in believing that their ruined country should habilitate itself without receiving forced payment of damages from the Government that has wrought the ruin. And about one-third of the population of Belgium is Socialist. The party has more than 500,000 voters in that country and a large representation in the National Parliament, and Emile Vandervelde, head of the International Socialist Bureau, is the Minister of Munitions in the Belgian Cabinet.

In his letter to the Socialists at The Hague Vandervelde asked only that the conference should declare itself for the restoration of Belgium the Belgians. He said nothing about indemnity.

Why no indemnity?

"Because," said Morris Hillquit in the course of an interpretative interview on what his fellow Socialists had done at The Hague, "the burden of paying indemnities falls upon the people of a country, not upon the Government individuals who are alone responsible for the damage. The people of Belgium do not blame the people of Germany for the invasion; they do not want to punish them."

"Isn't that attitude too magnanimous, too ideal to count in actual peace negotiations?" Mr. Hillquit was asked.

"No. That is the attitude of common sense. The peace that Socialists will have in mind when they formulate their program will be a permanent peace. Indemnities breed wars.

"All of the Socialists of Belgium rallied to their Government as loyally as any other class. They did it for the sole purpose of defending the independence of their country. They are not interested in the punishment of the conquerors. They know that every punitive measure contains that germ of future hostilities. It is a fairly safe thing to say that, had there been no annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, no $1,000,000,000 indemnity for the French to pay after the Franco-Prussian war, there would be no war today. It was the punishment of France that drove that country into the arms of Russia. That, with the alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, created the conditions for perpetual antagonism, divided Europe into hostile camps, resulted in the excessive armaments and militarism.

"The Socialists of Belgium realize this, as do the Socialists of all the other countries. Our peace program is uniform throughout Europe, both among the belligerents and the neutrals. It will have the moral support of the Socialists of the world. Remember that there are more than thirty millions of us, all told, who have accepted the creed and that our beliefs are preached in more than sixty tongues. It was Vandervelde himself, the Belgian Cabinet Minister, who told the world at the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart nine years ago that the sun never sets on the countries in which the red flag floats.

"The chief point of difference between the peace program of the Socialists and that of those who are not Socialists is that the latter seem to have one principal object, the curbing of German militarism on the one hand and the freedom of the seas on the other, an object, in either case, based largely on the philosophy of retribution; while the Socialist program seeks to bring about an arrangement which will be likely to guarantee perpetual international peace in the future, regardless of the faults of the past. To bring about such a peace the Socialists are trying to eliminate all factors which have been the most fertile sources of war among nations. Their opposition to annexations of territory and to indemnities is thus accounted for. So, also, are the special points agreed upon at the recent Hague Conference—the independence of Poland and the establishment of a free federation of Balkan States, a federation on the Balkan Peninsula similar to the United States of America. The dismemberment of Poland and the various conflicts between separate states on that peninsula, as well as the punishment of France after the war of 1870, have been among the causes of permanent friction in Europe.

"Further points in the international Socialist peace program are reduction of armament, establishment of an international court of justice, and, above all, the abolition of secret diplomacy, of the hidden agreements made by the few committing millions of people to the doing of things they know nothing about, committing them to slay one another when they would be friends. All of these things aim at the removal of all causes of future wars.

"This Socialist peace program is no mere abstract dream. On the contrary, it offers what is probably the most real and important guarantee of peace that the world has today. In the first place it is the only universal program. It is the program of large sections of the populations of countries on both sides in the conflict. It is the one thing to which French and Germans, Belgians, Italians, and Russians will all say amen. And there is no nation on the face of the earth in which there are not other millions to join in that same amen.

"Secondly, this program is backed by political power, by great political strength, consisting of votes and representation in the various Parliaments of the countries at war. There are 4,250,000 Socialist voters in Germany, and 111 Socialist members in the Reichstag out of a total membership of 397.

"There are a million and a half Socialist voters in France and they have sixty-five members in the Chamber of Deputies. Three members of the French Cabinet are active Socialists—Guesde, Sembat, and Thomas—and there are others in the same Cabinet who have been active Socialists and who are still in sympathy with the party. In Belgium our voting strength is considerably more than half a million, and, as we have already said, the Belgian Minister of Munitions, Vandervelde, is the Chairman of the International Socialist Bureau.

"In the Austrian Reichsrath there are about one hundred Socialist members and the party has a large vote in that country. I do not recall the figure. In England and Italy the Socialist movement has become a big political factor that nobody is going to try to ignore when the time comes to learn what the people themselves really want. In Russia and in the Balkans socialism has not yet become of sufficient strength to make itself felt. But it is coming in those countries, too.

"Because of all these things it is not reasonable to suppose that the organized Socialist movement in the belligerent countries will not have a great influence in the shaping of the peace treaty when the time comes for making that treaty. In this connection it should be remembered that the bands between the Socialists of the different countries of Europe have not been entirely broken by the war. There still exists the International Socialist Bureau as a common instrument of action. This bureau, with its war-time headquarters at The Hague, is almost constantly in touch with Socialists on both sides. The conference just closed was its first effort for a general getting together of the neutral delegates since the beginning of the war. There is no doubt that at the first propitious moment, surely as soon as a truce is declared, the Socialists of all countries will be brought together to perfect the details of a plan for action in behalf of permanent peace. As the representatives of the most important neutral country the Socialists of the United States will, presumably, play a large part in bringing the Socialists of the world together when the time comes."

The Motor Went Away from There

A militiaman was being kissed and hugged by a wisp of a wife and two small children one day before the New York soldiers left for the Mexican border, the wife sobbing the while and the soldier doing his best to comfort her. The scene was performed in the open, and a woman in an automobile standing close by remarked to her companion:

"That man shouldn't be allowed to go to war. What right has he to desert that little woman and those two small children? It's a shame."

Whereupon the little woman let go her grip upon the neck and shoulders of the guardsman, turned with blazing eyes to the woman in the motor, and remarked:

"What business is it of yours what my husband does? He's going to the front because I want him to, if you must know. He's going because I made him—that's why."

America Misjudges Russia, Says Alfred Noyes

Well-Known English Poet Extols Russians' Piety, Confidence in Goodness of Humanity, and Capacity for Self-Sacrifice

By Alfred Noyes

One of the causes of the confusion of American opinions in the European war was aptly illustrated recently by the bewildering remark of an American of German descent. "I should like America to join in the war," he said. "The only trouble is that I should like one expeditionary force to be sent against the Germans in France and Belgium; and another to keep the Russians out of Germany."

Possibly the war may reveal the true Russia to both Germany and America, as it has revealed her to France and England. The fact that the first serious proposals for an international peace conference with a view to the limitation of armaments and the substitution of law for force came from Russia, nearly twenty years ago, and that they were swept aside—almost furiously—by Germany should certainly make the American people pause and consider.

Generalizations about any nation are almost always hopelessly false, for they are nearly always based upon a very few factors in the problem. In the case of Russia, perhaps the most important factor of all is the very simple one—that she has a religion. "Holy Russia" is not an idle phrase; Liebknecht might be thrown into prison for criticising the Kaiser, but not Tolstoy for defying autocracy. She is the one country in Europe which even today may produce saints and martyrs. But, except as a poetical background, this all-important aspect of Russia has received little or no consideration from those in America who compare her civilization today with that of Germany.

Shortly before the war one of the keenest students of the immigration problem in America, Dr. Edward Steiner, a German-born American of the finest type, described how he took a German official to see some of the Slavic settlements in Pennsylvania.

"The Herr Direktor, like all Germans, had a natural contempt for the Slavs, and at first he demurred. However, the Frau Direktorin persuaded him to yield, and they visited a young Russian priest who had taken a mission among the Slavic miners.

"In desolation and distance from home his parish was not unlike Siberia; it was even worse, for it was an exile from like-minded men, and his suffering on that score was acute."

Not without reason does the Russian call his country "Mother Russia." He has for her just that kind of affection, and it is as different from the violent love of the Herr Direktor for his Fatherland as is the matter-of-fact sentiment of the American for his.

The Russian completely reflects his country, and as both her virtues and her faults are feminine, there is in him something gentle and yielding toward external authorities and yet something unconquerable and defiant. There is a capacity for suffering and sacrifice of which no other people seem to be capable. There is also the confidence in the goodness of humanity, no matter how bad it may seem, which reminds me of the confidence of the woman who is beaten by her drunken husband yet knows that in his sober moments he is not a bad man.

All these qualities have been revealed, again and again, during the present struggle. It was the Russian suffering and sacrifice that enable the Allies to hold out in the west at more than one critical moment, and it is quite conceivable that their confidence in the goodness of humanity may (when they have smashed through to Berlin) lead them once more to suggest quite unmilitaristic arrangements for the future.

Dr. Steiner dwells "on the soul quality," as he calls it, of the Slav immigrants as contrasted with the complex spirit of the American Secretary of the Mission, in whom Teuton and Celt were blended, and with the Herr Direktor, "whose soul had hardened under the discipline which Germany had given him."

The priest took them into a church, "much poorer than any I have ever seen in Russia," says Dr. Steiner; and he seems to agree with the priest's summing up of their respective characteristics—"In America we lack soul. We worship science and money and business. The Russian alone lives in intimacy with God and regards that relation of the supremest importance.

"The American," he continued, "believes in developing natural resources, the German develops the mind, the Russian alone develops the soul."

And the gist of it all is that the Russian soul has a great mission to the modern world. It has begun to make its influence felt already through Russian literature, the fountain-head of that new spirit of compassion which, in prose and poetry, is stirring throughout the English-speaking world. It is Russian "realism" that inspires our new-found Anglo-Saxon "realism"; and it is not the sordid aspects of it that are important—as superficial criticism too often seems to believe—but the intense spirit of compassion which may yet manifest itself in forms as beautiful and joyous as any created by Shelley or Keats.

Certainly it is interesting to note these candid sentences of Dr. Steiner, written and published before the war: "I have always had the greatest reverence for the Russian soul. I have learned something the Herr Direktor could not see, on account of the natural political antagonism between his own country and Russia: that neither the Russian State nor the Russian Church represents the Russian soul. . . . The spiritual Russia, as it is incorporated in its common people and as it is interpreted by Tolstoy and Dostoievsky, has reached us and taught us the greatest blessing which we self-righteous Americans needed to learn: the impossibility to judge our peers or to be judged by them."

Many of the American experiments in prison reform and social work generally were quickened, just as our literature was quickened, by the compassionate spirits of Tolstoy and Dostoievsky; and those who believe in the final success of the great American experiment in the mingling of races will at last find support in the fact that the Russian is at least strong where the American is weak. They will hope that on the American Continent the native superabundance of the practical spirit will receive at least strong infusion of the Russian soul.

So seldom during the war has one encountered a German mind criticising Germany that it is with a sense of relief that one reads Dr. Steiner's acute comparison of Russians with his own original countrymen.

"The Herr Direktor did not realize that all his Germanic searching and classifying, all his minute, painstaking investigation into the innermost of everything, left him where the Russian had long ago preceded him: in the holy presence of the unknowable, unsearchable wisdom of the Eternal."

"We don't understand it, I said to him, neither you nor I, but one thing I do know, when the coal has been dug out of these hills and these cities shall have gone the way of Sodom and Gomorrah, and your churches may have vanished because it did not pay to keep them going, this Russian soul will endure; and the sooner we learn to understand it the better for us and for them and for our country."

Truer words were never written; but the Herr Direktor kept Dr. Steiner up till midnight talking about the Slavic menace to Germany, and the intellectual poison of its modern literature. Not yet, however, has Russia produced a Hymn of Hate, or any work of art comparable with the Lusitania medal. And it would be difficult to find on record, anywhere in Russian literature, a paragraph comparable with the last words of the Herr Direktor, dispatched in a letter from Berlin, and printed by Dr. Steiner before Russia or any one but the Germans themselves had taken very seriously their long-desired and toasted Day.

"Remember that when you and any of your family come to Berlin you are to be our guests. I trust you will come soon, for conditions over here look dubious, and the war, 'der gross Kreig,' may come before we know it."

But the last word, in reality, will be spoken by Russia; for, as Dr. Steiner said in another connection, the Russian soul will endure. It is enduring; and it will endure to the end.

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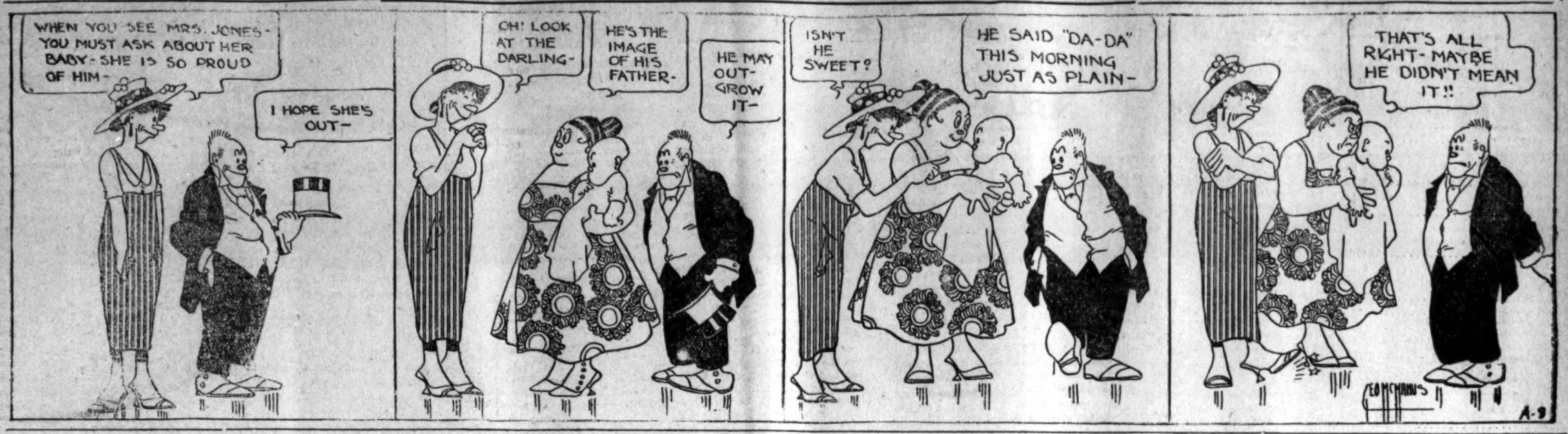
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


WHEN YOU SEE MRS. JONES- YOU MUST ASK ABOUT HER BABY- SHE IS SO PROUD OF HIM-
I HOPE SHE'S OUT-
OH! LOOK AT THE DARLING-
HE'S THE IMAGE OF HIS FATHER-
HE MAY OUT-GROW IT-
ISN'T HE SWEET?
HE SAID "DA-DA" THIS MORNING JUST AS PLAIN-
THAT'S ALL RIGHT- MAYBE HE DIDN'T MEAN IT!!
GEO MCMANUS
A-9

Daily Home Magazine Page

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

The Manicure Lady — She Discourses On Vacations

By William F. Kirk

"It must be grand to be a iceman these days," said the Manicure Lady, fann ng her flushed cheeks with a pink weekly. "The humility is terrible today.

"I'd like almost any job except the one I've got," said the Head Barber. "This is fierce! The hotter the weather, the faster the beards grow, and I don't see no relief in sight. If I hadn't shot the bankroll on the horses me and the Missus would go up into the country somewhere for a month."

"It's just as hot there," said the Manicure Lady. "The only right way to go through the hot weather is to have a cold job, like being a iceman, or a polar bear in a Zoo, or even a cellar-d gger."

"The folks is all down to the seashore," said the Head Barber. "It helps some to know they are cool, even if I ain't."

"That shows what a grand nature you got, George," said the Manicure Lady. "A lot of gents I know would be too selfish to ever think that way. You're just like my old gent. He was telling mother this morning that we could all go to the seashore for a few weeks, and I guess we're all going, if we can find a place where I can compute back and forth to my work.

"Of course, the hot trains makes computing hard, too, but it's better than staying in a stuffy flat. There was a gent in here today that used to be an actor but he's retired now, and he lives near the ocean somewhere.

"He says it's grand out there along the beach, only the folks he meets there don't remember none of the shows he used to play in, so he can't find nothing to talk about. Of course, that makes it kind of hard, but, just the same, I wish I could trade places with him."

"You wouldn't be no happier than you are now, and maybe not as happy," said the Head Barber. "You ain't never seen that ocean home of his, either; remember that. I know a lot of actors that go away to their Summer homes and stay as long as they can pay board. Then they come back. Don't get blue, kid. Just keep on doing the work you have to do, the best way you know how, and some day you'll run into a bunch of good luck."

"Good luck! Good luck! There ain't no such beast, George. I used to think so, but not no more. The people that we call lucky is just the pluggers that works a little harder and faster than the rest and has sense enough to save part of what they earn. They don't blow it all on dress or running horses."

"I ain't playing em no more since day before yesterday," said George. "I'm off 'em for good. Enough is ample, as Mister Rockefeller says. I lost a ten the last bet I made and I couldn't afford to lose it either. I'm off."

"Then things will begin to look more rosier for you," declared the Manicure Lady. "Lives of great men all remind us we should leave all bets behind us, as Mister Milton said to Bobbie Burns. The less you bet the better you can eat, George, and I seen a line once in a German restaurant that said: 'To eat well is to live well to live well is to die well, and to live well and die well is the beginning and the end of life.'"

"Gee!" said the Head Barber, "I'm glad I started talking to you this morning. You've gave me as good advice as Andrew Carnegia would. Here comes the only living press agent that doesn't shave himself. I gotta get busy."

The Difficulty

Madge—The skirt should come to the shoetops.

Marjorie—I quite agree with you, my dear. But I can't get a pair high enough!

Biting

Geraldine—I hate to think of my thirtieth birthday.

Gerald—Let's not bring up the past.

Do You Know That—

Of sponges, the largest ever found came from the Mediterranean. It was more than three feet across and ten feet in circumference.

• • •

It is a moot point as to whether he kangaroo can cover a given distance in quicker time than an ostrich.

• • •

In the early part of the nineteenth century more than two hundred offences were punishable with death in England.

• • •

The longest river in Japan is the Tone, its main course being about two hundred miles long.

• • •

There are at present more than fifteen hundred Esperanto societies in the world.

What Royalty Eats

The Czar has a great fondness for all kinds of fish, especially codfish seasoned with oil, pepper and garlic. He once remarked to a late President of France that he could "eat codlings twice a day!"

• • •

King Victor Emmanuel is fond of the Italian national dish called polenta, a kind of meal porridge. The late Pope considered polenta to be his favorite dish.

• • •

The remarkably aged Emperor of Austria has a craving for the peculiar dish of calves' tongues in red wine.

• • •

The Kings of Italy and Spain both have weaknesses for sweets, such as whipped cream, chocolate and tarts.

Those Sweet Things

Miss Paul—Did she put the right number of candles on her birthday cake?

Miss Pry—No; the cake was not big enough.

Nelson Not to Blame

Once an old lady was being shown over Nelson's ship Victory. As the party approached the spot where Nelson met his death, the attendant pointed to the brass plate fixed in the deck and said:

"That is where Nelson fell."

The old lady was impressed, but not in the right way.

"No wond.r!" she said. "I nearly tripped over that thing myself."

Mr. Gary's Job

From the Seoul Press: In referring to Mr. E. H. Gary, we regret that some erroneous statements appeared in our previous issues. These errors have been corrected by Mr. Gary in a note sent us by him through a representative of the Keijo Nippo, who interviewed him. We print the note as follows:—

"Judge Elbert H. Gary is chairman of the Board of Directors and chairman of the Finance Committee and chief Executive officer in general charge of the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation. Its head quarters are in New York City and it has manufactur es, mines, railroads, and steamship lines scattered throughout the United States. Its capital is $1,500,000,000 gold though its net assets are estimated at $2,000,000,000 gold. It employs 260,000 men. It makes 20,000,000 tons of finished steel per year. It issues year'y a complete report and account; and a brief report quarterly."

To Our Credit

"Now," said the Sunday school teacher, "can any of you tell me what sins of omission are?"

"Yes, Ma'am," came the answer. "They are the sins we might have committed and didn't."

Mother Was Safe

The minister had to leave home on a long preaching tour. Just before leaving he called his family around him to say good-bye. When he came to Bobby he said:

"Old man, I want you to be a good boy and take care of your mother."

Bobby promised. All day long he looked preternaturally grave under the heavy responsibility thus suddenly assumed. When night came and he was called to his prayers the young guardian said:

"Oh, Lord, bless father, and brother Tom, and sister Alice, and Aunt May, and the little Jones boys and me, but you needn't trouble about mother, for I am going to look after her."

We have been authorised to sell for account of the children of the late G. Schneider a lot of new silverware, consisting of spoons, forks, liqueur cups, sweet and dessert trays, cream jugs, etc., etc.

These articles MUST BE SOLD and will be disposed of at prices much below cost.

Inspection invited.

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Come in and let us introduce you to the joys of this wonderful instrument.
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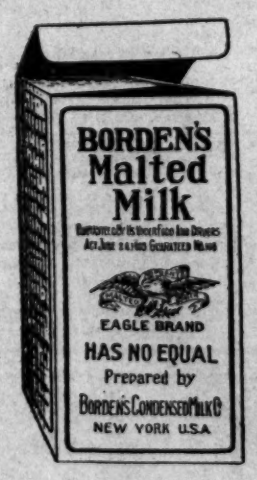

It can't sour; no germs can touch it.

In Borden's Malted Milk you get milk from healthy cows, purified, free from germs; the calf needs are modified—the baby needs are added. Reduced to a powder, it comes to you in an air-tight bottle, no hand has touched it. It is a complete food, so you add only water and boil one minute, and you can know that you are giving your baby the food his little body needs.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 7, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.00
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1923
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-⅝—Tls.	6.66
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex....$	9.12
Peking Bar ....Tls.	344
Native Interest	.08

Last London Quotations

Bar Silver .....32 1/16 d.	
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.06
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476 1/16
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-⅝
London	Demand	3-11/16
India	T.T.	225
Paris	T.T.	423
Paris	Demand	423½
New York	T.T.	72⅛
New York	Demand	72¼
Hongkong	T.T.	72
Japan	T.T.	70⅝
Batavia	T.T.	175

Bank's Buying Rate

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	3-1 3/16
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	3-1 1/16
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	3-1 5/16
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	3-2 1/16
Paris ..... 4 m-s.	438
New York ..... 4 m-s.	75⅛

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER

£1	—Hk. Tls.	5.93
Hk. Tls. 1	—Francs	4.72
" " 1	—Marks†	3.86
Gold $ 1	—Hk. Tls.	1.25
Hk. Tls. 1	—Yen	1.57
" " 1	—Rupees	2.53
" " 1	—Roubles	2.40
" " 1	—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, September 7, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50 October
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.25 September
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.40 Sepember
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50 September
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.65 September
Kotas Tls. 12.25 September
Kotas Tls. 12.75 cash
Kotas Tls. 12.95 October
New Engineering Works Tls. 10.25 cash
Permatas Tls. 5.75 cash
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.25 cash
Yangtsepoos Tls. 5.21 cash

Direct

Butes Tls. 2.00 cash
S'hai Cottons Tls. 100.00 cash
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.85 cash
Tebongs Tls. 29.00 October

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 5.—Today's Metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	109	10	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.....	130	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	5	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	17	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales .....Nominal	0	31	0
Munts Metal, f. o. b. London and Liverpool (less ½%)	15d.		
Standard Tin (Cash)	171	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	45	10	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	171	15	0

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, September 6.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:—

Tenders for Bills:
Highest price 1s. 4 3/32d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 3/32d.
Receive 16 per cent.
Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 4 1/16d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 1/16d.
Receive 16 per cent.
Total amount sold during the week .....Rs. 31,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week .....Rs. 30,00,000

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ISSUE OF 70 MILLION YEN RUSSIAN BONDS

Negotiations Concluded—Terms 6 Per Cent and 1½ Per Cent for Banks

The protracted negotiations which have been in progess between the Russian and Japanese Governments for an issue of Russian bonds have at length been satisfactorily concluded and The Advertiser learns on reliable authority that within a few days the subscription lists will be opened to the public.

The amount of the issue is seventy million yen in Russian treasury bonds for one year. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent and the participating banks will receive a commission of one and a half per cent.

The negotiations have extended over a considerable period of time and many difficulties have had to be surmounted. The issue is necessary in order to liquidate Russia's large payments to Japan for Government supplies of one kind and another. The last issue of Russian treasury bonds in Japan was made in February of this year when fifty million yen were issued at six per cent, this rate including the bankers' commission of one per cent. The bonds were on that occasion issued to the public at five per cent and the response was naturally small. The money market is now in an easier condition and as the terms offered are more attractive there is every reason to expect that the bonds will be found acceptable by the investing public.

It is understood that the Japanese Government are considering the advisability of issuing a local loan at an early date in order to absorb some of the surplus money which is now available. The present remarkable prosperity of the country makes it practically certain that both of these issues will be readily absorbed.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 6.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 3d. paid.
November to December: 2s. 4d. paid.
Tendency of Market : Steady after easier.
Last Quotation, London, September 5:
Spot: 2s. 3d. buyers.
October to December: 2s. 4d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Quiet but steady.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital. . . Tls. 500,000,00
Paid Up Capital. . . . Tls. 50,000,00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.

Assurance Fund
(31-3.'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72
Assurances in force exceed
Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

JAPAN IS REDUCING HER FOREIGN DEBT

Since the War She Has Bought Her Bonds From Other Nations

Since the outbreak of war a considerable number of Japanese bonds which were issued in foreign countries or had found their way to foreign markets before the war, have been imported. Of these the greatest in amount was the domestic Fives. It is estimated that about 80,000,000 yen of them had been exported prior to the war to London or Paris, of which 2,000,000 yen were re-imported in 1915 and 5,000,000 yen in 1916.

Thus about 10 per cent of the domestic bonds exported before the war has been re-imported. This movement of bonds seems to be due in part to the favorable exchange rate, but it was also due to the steps taken by the Government here to promote this tendency. Now this movement has been limited to the domestic bonds. Quite an amount of the Japanese sterling bonds has been imported, though this is more recent than the domestic Fives.

It is now calculated that about 5,000,000 yen of sterling bonds have been imported, and the kinds of bonds include second Fours, first Four Half, and second Four Halfs. The fact that out of six kinds of Japanese sterling bonds, only three were imported is because the above three are to be redeemed at the stipulated rate of exchange, that is, $4.87, whatever may be the current exchange rate at the time of redemption.

Another notable feature is that not a small number of French holders of the Japanese bonds, that is, the Treasury Bills and Four per cents which are issued in the interest of Japanese Railway Bureau in franc, have arranged to get payment of interest in Yokohama. The interest on these two kinds is payable in Yokohama at the rate of Fr. 2.58. Now that the current French exchange rate is Fr. 2.93, the French holders of these bonds have found it to their interest to receive inerest in yen in Yokohama according to their option.

As to the redemption of the bonds of French issue, it is to be explained that the Government some time ago redeemed about half of the Five per cent Treasury Bills which are 77,000,000 yen in all, and consequently few of them are now available for sale in the French market. But it is estimated that about 3,000,000 yen of them have been imported since the beginning of the war. The Government, it will be remembered, raised 40,000,000 yen by issuing a domestic loan to redeem half the amount of the Treasury Bills of the French issue. For this the Government used only 38,000,000 yen, and the surplus and the profit on account of exchange rate amounted to 2,700,000 yen. The Government used 1,000,000 yen of it for the purchase of foreign bonds which have been imported here, and is to use 700,000 yen, for the purchase of more French bonds and the rest, 1,000,000 yen, for the same purpose some time later. Thus Japan is now not only in the process of gradually reducing foreign debt by means of Government redemption, but also turning a considerable amount of foreign debt, over 10,000,000 yen in all, to be held by Japanese.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—

Exchange:—The London price of Silver at 32⅜ is 1/16d. higher than last week, and our local rate for T.T. on London has responded by a rise of 3/16d. to 3s. 0 1/16d. at which rate the market closes firm for early delivery, with a steady forward tendency. Local speculators are inclined to cover their overbought position in T.T. on London by re-sales of T.T., and with the approach of the Hankow Export Season and a diminished stock of Sycee a firm market is probable for the next few months. Our local stock of Sycee and Bar Silver at Tls. 27,650,000 is Tls. 2,406,000 lower than last week. The stock of Mexican Dollars at $20,970,000 is $320,000 down.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, September 5.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for account..£	59¼
Cheques on London at Paris. Fks.	28.04
T.T. on London at New York, $	4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot)	32⅜d.
Market rate of Discount.....	5⅝%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F.	13.25d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	7.15d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot.	9.71d.
Plantation Rubber September	2s. 3 1/16d. paid.
	Bales.
Deliveries China Silk	2
Deliveries Canton Silk	26
Deliveries Japan Silk	39
Tone of Tea Market Steady.	

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, September 1.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor report as follows:

A fair business has been transacted during the week under review, and the tone of the market has been good. The August settlement was negotiated with great ease. In the North the Shanghai market is waking up, Cottons particularly showing strength.

Rubber is quoted 2/3½ per lb.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks are still in steady request at $740, but no sales are reported and sellers are hard to find.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are nominal at $920, but Cantons are wanted at $395, North Chinas at Tls. 155, and Yangtszes at Tls. 260, after sales at Tls. 265.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are wanted at $154, whilst Hongkong Fires have buyers at $385.

Shipping.—Douglases have buyers at $136½ for cash with a good forward demand at equivalent rates. Preferred Indos could be placed at $46, and Deferred Indos have risen to $130 for cash, at which rate a fair number of shares have changed hands, the market closing slightly weaker at $129 buyers. Star Ferries have reacted a little in price, but at $37½ buyers prevail. Steamboats at $22½ are still on offer.

Refineries.—China Sugars slumped to $107 during the week, but have recovered somewhat with buyers offering $110 for cash. Malabons have buyers at $38.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are without business at Tls. 26¾. Raubs remain neglected at $2½. Ural Caspians at 34/- and Tronohs at 30/- are nominal. Shells have weakened slightly and shares are offering 109/-

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been very firm market, buyers offering $84, with no shares forth-coming now at that rate. Hongkong Docks have firmed up and are now wanted at $130. It is reported that the salved steamer Wisley is on her way to Hongkong under her own steam. Shanghai Docks have also had an upward spurt, and a fair business has been done at Tls. 75 and Tls. 75½, buyers offering Tls. 75.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are wanted at $99. Hongkong Hotels are nominal at $115. Hongkong Lands after sales at $100, are now in demand at that figure. Kowloon Lands and West Points are both without business at quoted rates.

Cotton Mills.—The following rates are quoted in Shanghai. Ewos at Tls. 150 buyers, Kung Yiks at Tls. 14 buyers, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 97½, Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5 buyers. The market is firm with an upward tendency.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics are still wanted at $51½, with no sales reported. China Lights are in request at $4.70, and buyers only offering at this rate. Trams could be placed at $7.40.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The following is an approximate statement of the Traffic receipts for the week ending August 26, 1916:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 34 weeks
This year ...$	15,116	$491,814
Last year	11,407	371,457
Increase	3,709	120,357
Decrease	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos remain unchanged at $8¼. China Providents have sales at $9, and are still wanted at that price. Peak Trams (old) at $9½ and (new) at 80 cents are wanted, and Powells at $6.85. Waterboats at $17, Cements at $9½, Watsons at $6½. Humphreys at $6½, and Ices at $160 are all wanted. Ropes are quiet but steady at $35, and Dairy Farms at $41.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2/1 1/16 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 71.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended September 6, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	19.6	1915
Gross Receipts	$31,131.89	$27,674.75
Loss by currency depreciation .	8,291.45	7,605 10
Effective Receipts	22,842.94	20,069.65
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.10	29.08
Car miles run ...	75,263	65,427
Passengers carried ...	1,411,979	1,258,782

SARDINE OIL ON GUNS

Copenhagen, Sweden, August 16.—A Swedish Governmental order is posted here today prohibiting the exportation of sardines packed in oil. It has been discovered that vast quantities of tinned sardines were being unpacked by the Germans and the oil used on machine guns.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$745 B.
Chartered.....	£52.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2.90 B.
Cathay. pref.....	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$395 B.
North China.....	155 B.
Union of Canton....	$945.
Yangtsze.....	$260 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$390 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref....	Tls. 128.
Indo--China Def.....	
"Shell".....	109s. S.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 17½ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50.
Kochien.....	Tls. 18 B.
Mining	
Kuiping.....	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.....	39s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 130 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	$73½ Sa.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 85
Hongkong Wharf....	$84 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 93 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.....	99½ B.
Chien Realty (ord.).	Tls. 75 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 50 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 150 B.
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 107 B
International.....	Tls. 77½ B.
International Pref...	Tls. 75.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental.....	Tls. 35 Sa.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 100 Sa.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14½ Sa.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5¼ Sa.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y...	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$ls. 110 B.
Green Island.....	Tls. 9½ B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 26½ B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 160 Sa.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	Tls. 16¾ S.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$96 B.
Moutrie.....	$35.
Watson.....	Tls. 6½ B.
Weeks.....	Tls. 17½ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 14¼ B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1¾
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 12½ B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 6¾ B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 40 B.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.85 B.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5.80 B.
Bute.....	Tls. 2 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.12½ B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 15 B.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.85 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 4 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 14½ B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 10
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 21½ B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 9¼ B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 33 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 16¼ B.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 12.60 B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 19 B.
Padang.....	Tls. 17 S.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 12
Permata.....	Tls. 5½ B.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.62½ B.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.27½ B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 9¾
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1¼
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8¾ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15 S.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 2.30 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13¾
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6¾
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.35
Taiping.....	Tls. 2.85 B.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.30 S.
Tebong.....	Tls. 27¾ B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 7¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 11.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 89 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury...	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 B.
S'hai Waterworks...	Tls. 281.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for September 6 was 101 tons."

GEN. JOFFRE PREDICTS A GERMAN COLLAPSE

'War's Turning Point Reached And Passed,' He Tells Correspondents

PRAISES WORK OF ALLIES

Resistance of French at Verdun Shattered The Kaiser's Hopes, He Asserts

Paris, August 5.—All the American correspondents were received today at the Grand Quartier General. It was General Joffre's first formal meeting of the sort. The only other times he ever talked to newspaper men have been at accidental meetings on trips to the front. He was prevailed upon to make a statement commemorating the two years of war.

The correspondents were all taken in special autos provided by the General Staff. The meeting took place in the workroom of the Commander in Chief's military residence near the chateau, the party afterward visiting the headquarers where they met General de Castelnau. Franklin Bouillon, President of the Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs, arranged the reception. Afterward on the return to Paris he gave a luncheon at the Ambassadeurs.

Showed Confidence of Words

General Joffre spoke offhand. He evidently intended beforehand to make no set speech, but nevertheless he spoke readily—fluently. His attitude throughout showed all the confidence expressed by his words. He remained standing throughout with his arms folded across his massive chest.

General Joffre made a single gesture when in speaking of the final crushing of Germany he brought his two fists together and ground his knuckles against each other. He wore absolutely no decorations.

After expressing his pleasure at seeing for the first time a group of men who, as he declared, "represent the entire American opinion," he said:

"The struggle is becoming more and more bitter, but now by unity of action by all of the Allies Germany is feeling the pressure from all sides. Destiny is shaping itself, and it is easy for all the world to understand what will happen.

"This is the best occasion to render public homage to the manner in which the Allies have discharged their part.

"Russia has been able to reorganize and arm her masses which are now on the front pushing forward. Once more time has been given England to show what resources in men she could mobilize. The valor of her troops on the Somme has shown the result of that effort. The Italians have a more difficult and limited part to play, but you know how splendidly they are doing. The reconstructed Servian Army is now taking a new part in the war.

"Consider the situation of our enemies. We know they are fighting as desperately as ever, but they are drawing on their last reserves. Their plan up to now has been to transfer these reserves from one place to another. They now find this impossible. We know this from information from all fronts.

"It is not for me to say how long the war will last. It matters little. We know that the break is coming. You feel as well as we do that we have already passed the turning point. Our five months' resistance at Verdun shattered the plans of their General Staff. Do not imagine there is as yet a distinct weakening of the forces against us. We still have two-thirds of the best fighting forces of Germany opposed to our front. They have 122 divisions (about 2,500,000 men) against the French and English, while fifty divisions, (about 1,125,000 men,) in addition to the Austrian Army, oppose Russia.

Fighting for Liberty

"As for the French troops you may see them for yourselves better than I can tell you about them. You are to have every facility for seeing them and you will see an army with energy and spirit just the same after two years of war. You will see an army of numbers actually increased today. You will understand we intend to fight to the end. We are fighting for the liberty of the world, and we will continue fighting until the liberty of the world is assured. Notwithstanding our losses the French Army will end the war with more men in the field than at the beginning."

At close range Joffre gives a far different impression than it is possible to obtain even in moving pictures. He gives a feeling of reserve strength such as I have never met before, although all of his surface indications are of mildness. He is of stocky and powerful build. Throughout the interview he stood with his feet planted wide apart.

His hair is white and his face lined, but his complexion is so fresh that at times, especially when he turns to ask questions, he gives the impression of being blandly innocent. But when he faces you squarely you see a face which although still mild most of the time is a perfect fighting face. His jaws are square and his heavy eyes are soft, but the left one dropps and veils any thought one might otherwise imagine he could read.

His face, on the whole, has a decidedly Hibernian cast, and that drooping eye made one feel that he would rather not be about if Joffre got angry.

Joffre Lives Simply

The appointments of his residence are plain. There was absolutely nothing about the place to remind one of war, except the fact that the General naturally wore a full uniform. The wall of his workroom was literally lined with big maps. On the table there was nothing which led to the idea that Joffre does most of his work standing.

As we filed out he grasped each one cordially by the hand. It was not a galvanic handclasp, such as I have occasionally experienced, but one indicating a sense of quiet, immovable, and unemotional determination.

Joffre Resembles General Grant

Paris, August 5.—The American correspondents had an exceptional opportunity today to see and talk with General Joffre, who not only is head of the French Army, but also is in supreme authority over the French, British and Belgian forces on the western front and the French, British and Servian armies of half a million men around Salonica, as well as being the senior commander in the united action, by which the Allies are conducting simultaneous campaigns in the Russian, Italian, French and Balkan theaters as part of one systematic whole.

It is this recent co-ordination of the commands on the many fronts that has permitted General Joffre to give full scope to his military talent, which probably has been exercised over more men of the allied nations than ever has fallen to one military commander.

General Joffre was in his private office at headquarters when the party of American correspondents arrived. It was 10 o'clock in the morning, but the General had already begun his work at 7.30, and had gone through reports of the fighting last night and early today on the Somme front and at Verdun, and also along the Russian and Italian fronts.

General Pelle, his Chief of Staff, and a number of staff officers were about, but except for this there was little outward evidence of warfare and none of the confusion and roar of battle heard along the fighting line. Although in touch with the entire range of the front, calm is required to carry on the supreme responsibility residing here at Staff Headquarters.

General Joffre presented a striking picture as he stood there among the staff officers. His square-built and sturdy figure wore a dark blue service uniform with little gold braid and decoration. His face has the red glow of good health and perfect physical condition, but its striking feature was the indomitable firmness and calmness shown in that square jaw and open countenance. He looked, in one respect, like General Grant is said to have looked on the field of battle.

Most French officers are scrupulously well tailored and groomed, and, while General Joffre was not lacking in this, yet there was something suggesting General Grant's disregard of the little conventionalities of uniform and surface appearances. His heavy gray mustache and bristling hair gave some suggestion also of General Phil Sheridan, the great cavalry leader.

—"I want to express my satisfaction in meeting you, gentlemen, and through you to express our feelings toward the American people," said General Joffre, speaking in an easy conversational tone. "A feeling of deep friendship has always existed between France and America, and it is particularly opportune now, after France has been fighting for two years for the ideals dear to both countries, that this old friendship should be renewed and strengthened."

U.S. CONSULATE AT MOJI

Tokio, September 2.—A Moji dispatch reported yesterday that the American Consulate at Nagasaki will shortly remove to Moji. Negotiations with the local authorities have been completed. This will be the first Consulate to be established at Moji.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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Reserve Fund 1,800,000
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Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

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Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

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Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

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In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

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W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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Reserve Fund 22,000,000
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Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
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Chanchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) c-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained an application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balai
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

3 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking

Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000,.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chin, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $2,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager
1A Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum or daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ...H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager

248 Die of Cholera At Nagasaki; 570 Cases

Nagasaki, September 2.—The reopening of the local elementary schools, which should have taken place yesterday, has been postponed until the 10th inst. owing to the outbreak of cholera.

Eleven fresh cases and two deaths were reported in Nagasaki during the forty-eight hours ended at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the rural districts there were 33 fresh cases, including sixteen in Tsushima and four in Ikishima, and twelve deaths. In the last twelve hours of the period only two cases were reported. Twenty-three patients have recovered and been discharged from the Takenokubo isolation hospital. The total number of cases is 319 (147 fatal) for the city and 251 (101 fatal) for the districts.

Singapore Branch For Yokohama Specie Bank

Mr. Otsuka Appointed Manager Of New Office In The Peninsula

Tokio, September 1.—The Yokohama Specie Bank has decided to establish a branch office at Singapore owing to the tremendous increase of Japanese trade in the Peninsula. Mr. Otsuka, former sub-manager of the branch office at Shanghai, was appointed manager and the new office will be opened Tuesday, September 5.

LOAN NOT YET MADE

No Money Received for Grand Canal, Says China

Peking, August 28.—Although the Chinese Government plans to begin repair work on the Grand Canal with an American loan, authorities in the Chinese Foreign Office declare that the loan has not yet been concluded formally, nor has the Government received any portion of the loan, as reported in the press.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for September 8th, 9th and 10th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE TREASURE OF TREGOR"

A powerful and exciting drama. Splendid acting by a Star Cast.

IN THREE PARTS

Pathe's British and French Gazettes
Depicting latest events of interest.
"The Oriental Army"
"British Blue Cross"

"Snob Opens The Hunt"
A delightful comedy

Essanay-Chaplin Comedy
"WORK" In two parts
Charles Chaplin
The greatest comedian in the world is presented in his newest series of comedies. Guaranteed Laugh in every foot.

NO WONDER

EVERYBODY GOES TO SEE

The Million Dollar Mystery

A Picturized Romantic Novel. Intense Dramatic Action, Breath Taking Thrills, Adventure and Romance.

These are the elements that appeal to everybody everywhere. These are the elements that dominate

"The Million Dollar Mystery"

SEE the 4th, 5th and 6th EPISODES

On Friday, Sept. 8th
at the
VICTORIA THEATRE

And Remember that you can win
THE BIG CASH REWARD OF $500.00

NEW SONGS AND DANCES
BY THE POPULAR RAGTIME
Singers and Dancers
Kitty Rayner and Mabelle

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tonight and until Monday, Sept. 11th
Will be Exhibited
THE SEVENTEENTH and EIGHTEENTH EPISODES
OF THE
"BROKEN COIN"

NEW COMEDIES
and
NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.

Change of Programme
Every Tuesday and Friday

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.---Tel. 1432.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

NEW PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday and Sunday
7th, 9th and 10th September

"Million Dollar Mystery"

The 4th, 5th and 6th Episodes, Entitled:
"THE TOP FLOOR FLAT"
"AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA"
"THE COACHING PARTY OF THE COUNTESS"

"Champion Charlie"
A Double Reel CHAPLIN Comedy

When you see how Charlie Chaplin, the greatest Cinema Artist in the World, fights all comers, you cannot help laughing all the time you see him on the screen.

Dress Circle Seats 30 Cents.

NOTE.—Change of Programme every Monday and Thursday.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 8	3.30	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 9	3.30	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S.Co.
" 12	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 16	D.L.	New York via Panama	Eurymachus	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Seattle Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20	..	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 29	..	S. F'cisco via Kobe, Y'hama	Chile	Dan.	E. A. C.
" 23	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	5.00*	Seattle, Wash	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 5	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
" 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 8	noon	Seattle Wash	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 8	3.30	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	5.00	Karatzu	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 9	A.M.	Moji, Kobe	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
" 9	8.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 10	8.30*	Kobe, Yokohama	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	11.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	P.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 14	noon	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kamano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Oct 7	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 8	..	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.
" 9	7.30*	London	Toyohashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	..	London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
" 17	1.00	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
" 22	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Oct 1	noon	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 3	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
" 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenarney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 8	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	11.30*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 9	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 10	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	P.M.	Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct 5	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 11	P.M.	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 8	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	A. M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 8	3.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 8	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 8	D.L.	Haichow, Ichang	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	noon	Dalny	Satsuki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 14	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Bri.	B. & S.
" 12	11.30*	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 12	D.L.	Newchwang	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	A.M.	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	M.N.	do	Taohang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 8	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 8	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 9	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 11	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 12	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	M.N.	do	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 7	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Sept 7	Java	Tjikini	2888	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.	
Sept 7	Japan	Kaga maru	1868	Jap.	K. M. A.	
Sept 7	Japan	Takatori maru	1335	Jap.		
Sept 7	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1025	Nor.	K.M.A.	
Sept 7	Japan	Persia maru	2688	Jap.	A. T. Co.	OWSB
Sept 7	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. Co.	
Sept 7	Dalny	Kobe maru	1586	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Sept 7	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	
Sept 7	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1586	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 7	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Sept 7	Hankow	Taohang maru	1869	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Sept 7	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
Sept 7	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Sept 7	Japan	Toyohashi maru		Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 7	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	Hankow etc.	Ningshae	1929	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 7	Hankow etc.	Nganking	1719	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 7	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 7	Hankow etc.	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 7	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	Foochow	Haimchi	1885	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 7	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1034	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 7	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
2 II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	562	Day

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagrees and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shansi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Sado Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf today about 7.30 a.m.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Fushimi Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the China Merchants Lower Wharf today about 10 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. China is due to arrive at Woosung tonight from Hongkong. The tender will arrive at the Customs jetty with passengers and mail at 11 p.m. The tender Alexandra with departing passengers and mails will be despatched from the Customs jetty at 3.30 p.m., Saturday, September 9.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Swatow for Shanghai via Foochow on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Namsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 10th instant.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Namur, with the London mail of July 27, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, the 5th instant, and is due at Shanghai today at daylight.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia is expected to arrive at Woosung at 9.30 a.m. today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Machaon left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on August 31.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Tsingtao:—Mrs. Aronovitch, Mr. D. Aronovitch, Masters Arnovitch (2), Mrs. and Miss Kammerling, Master Kammerling, Mr. R. C. Groves, Mr. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwald, Master Thomas, Mr. H. B. Stone.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow:—Messrs. Morker, Moffat, Roddon and Pollald.

Per C.M. s.s. Kwangtah from Foochow:—Miss Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Ford and 2 children.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru from San Francisco:—Mr. J. O. Anderson, Mr. W. G. Anderson, Mrs. H. Barton, Miss E. Barber, Mr. W. C. Barrett, Mrs. W. C. Barrett and infant, Miss Mary Barrett, Mr. E. D. Dodge, Mr. N. M. Graves, Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Hummel and infant, Miss Anna Hummel, Mr. G. T. Hornbuckle, Mr. J. N. Joyner, Miss M. B. Kloss, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lecomte, Mr. R. H. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. V. McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Monro, Mrs. G. A. Nykamp, Mr. J. D. Shove, Miss I. L. Thomason, Mr. T. H. Trotter, Mr. M. H. Tang. In Transit:—Miss Jane Heamer, Sir Chentung L. Cheng, Lady Liang Cheng, Mrs. J. R. Grove, Miss Bertha Houger, Miss J. A. Hatch, Rev. and Mrs. R. G. Hall, Mr. Liang Hsiin, Mr. H. R. Johnson, Mr. Low Chuck, Mr. Frank P. Lord, Master L. Lewis, Mr. L. K. Lovely, Miss B. M. Mercer, Mr. A. A. McLearn, Miss G. S. Shazrer, Mrs. Henry White, Mr. J. Weisenbauber, Mr. Y. M. Dart. From Nagasaki to Shanghai:—Mr. W. H. Barham, Mr. F. G. Baxtey, Mr. L. Berthon, Dr. and Mrs. L. Cugno and infant, Miss A. Cugno, Mr. N. Itow, Mrs. W. Kien and infant, Master W. Kien, Miss E. Kien, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lion, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lewis and infant, Master J. C. Lewis, Miss M. Mitchell, Mr. F. W. McIntyre, Mrs. F. V. McIntyre & inft., Miss M. Cown, Mrs. C. Patch, Mrs. D. M. Patch, Master W. W. Patch, Miss Shadgett, Miss E. Swinson, Mrs. E. Warin, Miss D. Warin.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, the 8th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIllwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Tanida, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, the 11th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender convey passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Sept 4	Hongkong	Alcinous	4278	Br.	B. & S.	BIV
Sept 6	Hongkong	Anhui	1915	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 6	Chefoo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Sept 5	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	1561	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Am.	Am. Lloyd	CMEW
Aug 30	Dalny	City of Oran	4783	Br.	Dodwell	SOCW
Sept 3	Japan	Chikuzen maru	1449	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10p
Sept 5	Japan	Fudo maru	1112	Jap.	M. B. K.	10 p
Aug 24	Japan	Glengyle	5996	Br.	Glen Line	B IV
Sept 4	Chefoo	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S. N.Co.	KLYW
Sept 5	Swatow	Hoihow	896	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 6	Tientsin	Joshin maru	602	Jap.	N.K.K.	OSKYW
Sept 6	Japan	Jutho maru	999	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Sept 5	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 13	Hankow	Mienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O.N.W.
Sept 6	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Sept 2	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Aug 18	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Sept 1	Hankow	Poysang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 3	Dalny	Panama	3301	Dan.	S.E.A.	CMEW
Sept 6	Vladivostock	Poltava	1980	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Silkiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1378	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Sept 3	Japan	Shokwa maru	1905	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	10 p
Sept 3	Kobao	Shinon	1104	Br.	Meller & Co.	CKPW
Sept 6	Chefoo	Shengking	1064	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 2	Vladivostock	T bois	2472	Rus.	B. & S.	10 p
Aug 31	Foochow	Wosang	1497	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Sept 1	Hongkong	Yusang	1222	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Sept 5	Hankow	Yohyang-maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Sept 6	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2286	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

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Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"

14,000 tons each

To San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong To San Francisco

S.S. "Ecuador"..... Sept. 21 ..... Oct. 11
" "Venezuela".... Oct. 11 ..... Nov. 1
" "Colombia".... Nov. 1 ..... Nov. 22

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain **no upper berths.** One and two-berth staterooms only.

The safety and comfort of passengers is our first consideration

Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Tel. 778 AGENTS 4-5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin for Hankow:—Mr. G. Priedeman and Miss Barber.

Per C.M. s.s. Anping for Tientsin:—Mrs. L. Borgeest and Miss G. Howe.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho for Hankow:—Dr. J. T. Dow, Mrs. W. G. Ratchliffe, Mr. J. Barr, Mr. L. Vanderstegen, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. N. Shimolin and Mrs. A. E. Begerly.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs jetty at 3.30 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs jetty at 3.30 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days Shanghai to Montreal 19 days
Shanghai to Chicago 18 days Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change)		SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	8 Sept.	Monteagle	11 Nov.
Monteagle	11 Sep.	Empress of Japan	18 Nov.
Empress of Japan	23 Sept.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	1 Dec.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	6 Oct.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	29 "
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	3 Nov.		

Calling at Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai.
Tel. No. 1668.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 25
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 13

From Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shnghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 33, Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

SEPT. 8. NOV. 14. JAN. 21

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

NOV. 1. JAN. 8

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

MRS. THOMAS SAMMONS RECEIVES CHINESE GIRLS

Students En Route To America Guests At Afternoon Entertainment

The fifteen Chinese girl students who are leaving tomorrow on the s.s. China to attend colleges in America were tendered a reception, yesterday afternoon, at the home of U. S. Consul-General and Mrs. Sammons. Mrs. T. T. Wong, wife of the superintendent of the Chinese students in America, and several foreign ladies attended the reception.

The girls are members of the party of 80 Chinese students, the most of whom are indemnity students, sailing tomorrow on the s.s. China. Many affairs have been given for them during the week.

Following is a list of the schools to which the male students have been assigned:—Massachusetts Institute of Technology 4, Cornell 3, Wisconsin 3, Columbia 2, Harvard 2, Johns Hopkins 2, Pennsylvania 2, Western Reserve 2, Wesleyan University 2, Carnegie Institute of Technology 2, Iowa State College 2, Louisiana State University 2, Yale 1, Princeton 1, Dartmouth 1, Lehigh 1, Worcester Tech. 1, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 1, Mass. Agricultural College 1, University of Rochester 1, Jefferson Medical College 1, Detroit College of Medicine 1, Northwestern University 1, Ohio State University 1, Minnesota 1, Bowdoin College 1, Reed College 1, Pomona College 1, Oregon State Agricultural College 1, Girls' Institutions undecided. Until the fifteen young women reach New York, it will not be decided where they will study.

Ballin Admits Allies Score Moral Victory

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, September 4.—Discussing the situation in Germany, Director General Ballin of the Hamburg-America Line, in an interview cabled by its Berlin correspondent to the New York World, says that the war will probably last another year and that "we are prepared for that." Herr Ballin characterized it as absurd to say that the war attrition was exhausting Germany's reserves and materials.

Such talk showed utter lack of knowledge of German conditions. Germany will, after the war, be in a much better shape, financially, to begin the peaceful reconstruction of her trade, commerce and industry than Britain. The German people will be owing the greater part of their debts to themselves while Britain will be owing an enormous debt to America.

Herr Ballin said that, for the moment, the other side had scored a moral victory, but this moral success was one more of future expectations than of an achieved reality. It had had the effect of dissipating the war weariness already strong in France and beginning to be felt in Britain and perhaps in Russia.

Now the question is, how long will that revived war spirit last? Whatever may happen, the next few weeks and months will neither decide the war nor end it. It is a question of who will stick to it longest.

This question will decide and end the war. Germany can and will hold out economically, industrially and on the military field.

EGYPT'S COTTON CROP

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, September 6.—An official report states that the average condition of the Egyptian cotton crop is 96%.

Big British Guns on Somme Line

BIG BRITISH GUN IN THE GREAT ADVANCE. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

Here is a picture of "Big Jim" one of the guns which is creating havoc along the Somme battle line.

Combine's Detectives Warned on Searching

Two Are Freed, But Told They Cannot Interfere Without Obtaining Warrants

The two Chinese detectives of the Opium Combine, Tung Kien and Eu Ao-zaung, who were tried in the Mixed Court, on Wednesday, for unlawfully holding and searching T. Matsumoto, a Japanese, were dismissed yesterday. Before being freed, however, they were told that, if they searched anyone again, without a warrant, they would be severely dealt with.

The men were stationed at the Wayside Wharf, on the lookout for suspected opium smugglers from the s.s. Kitano Maru, which arrived on August 30. When the Japanese left the ship with a bundle, the two detectives held and searched him. Other Japanese came to his aid and the two Chinese were arrested and taken to the Wayside station.

The court instructed the detectives that they did not have authority to hold and search suspected smugglers, unless they carried warrants in addition to their identification cards from the Opium Combine.

SUSPECT BRITISH SPIES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, September 4.—The Danish Postmaster General states that the British, contrary to their promise, have confiscated the mails on the Danish s.s. Ceres and Bonia, of the Copenhagen-Iceland line.

The British correspondent, Harvey and his wife, were expelled from Denmark, being suspected as spies.

TOM GUNN'S FLIGHT

A cablegram received here by the Hsin Wah Bank says that the Chinese aviator Tom Gunn made a flight over Chaoking on the 4th inst. which was witnessed by Tsen Chun-hsuan and many prominent Republicans.

NEW STUNTS BY WIRELESS

Original Messages, Pictures, And Checks To Be Sent

Ogden, Utah, August 5.—Plans for the operation of a new wireless system between Salt Lake City and Ogden over which messages will be sent in original handwriting, pictures transmitted, and checks transferred were perfected today when Leroy Leishman, inventor, and F. H. Rolapp purchased equipment needed in connection with Leishman's invention. The plant will be in operation within four months.

$70,000,000 COPPER CONTRACT GIVEN U.S.

Amount Invoives 15 Per Cent Of Country's Output For 1917

New York, Aug. 11.—Manufacturers supplying the allies with munitions are negotiating for the largest copper purchase ever made in the United States.

The amount required will be 250,000,000 pounds—about 15 per cent of the country's entire prospective output for 1917. At present prices $70,000,000 will be involved.

News Brevities

A small Chinese dwelling on an alleyway off the junction of Purdon and Haining Roads caught fire at 8.58 a.m. yesterday, and all the companies of the brigade turned out. The house was well alight, but after 15 minutes work with three jets, the fire was held and after another fifteen minutes it was practically extinguished. The house where the fire started was completely gutted, whilst the adjoining houses were also damaged. The cause is being investigated.

* * *

The public are reminded of the open air variety entertainment in aid of the Blind Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund to be given by the Shanghai Cricket Club at the club grounds on Monday, the 11th inst., at 9 p.m. sharp.

* * *

The General Electric Co., of China, Ltd., has secured the contracts this year, in open tender, from the municipal councils of both the French and International settlements for a year's supply of Osram half watt type electric lamps for street lighting throughout the settlements. Osram lamps are of British make in their own factory, Hammersmith, London.

* * *

The exchange banks which are members of the Shanghai Foreign Bankers' Association will be closed on Tuesday, September 12, in observance of the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival.

* * *

The U. S. S. Cincinnati left port yesterday.

* * *

Information was received in Shanghai, yesterday, that Lieutenant Roy Scott, formerly of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, was wounded in the head during the recent fighting, but hopes are held out for his recovery. Lieutenant Scott left Shanghai with the first big contingent. He was a member of "A" Co., S.V.C. and is a brother-in-law of Mr. G. M. Billings.

Two Teachers Arrive For American School

Shanghai Institution of Learning Faculty Gets Valuable Instructors

The faculty of the Shanghai American School has been augmented by the arrival of two new teachers from the States. They are Miss Margaret B. Kloss and Miss Lillian S. Thomason. Miss Kloss was trained in the State Normal School at Westchester, Pa., and Columbia University. She has been teaching for the past three years at the Jacob Home Institute at Port Deposit, Md.

Miss Thomason was trained at the State Normal School at Denton, Tex., the National Normal University at Lebanon, O., and Columbia University. She has been teaching in the public schools in Dallas, Tex., for the last ten years. Both arrived in Shanghai by the Persia Maru.

The school will open for the fall term on September 18. Boarders will register on September 15 and 16.

GERMAN ROUBLES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, September 5.—It is reported from Vilna that the German loan banks have issued their first Rouble notes, their value being identical to the Russian Rouble.

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1, 1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.

Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road.

16614

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on September 5, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-50
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	25-35
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	50-$1
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	„per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-15
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	15
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	12-18
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	10-20
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	„	15-20
Persimmons	„	6-8
Pineapples	each	8-10
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	15-20
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	10-16
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	8-10
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	3-4
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	1-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	50-80
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per-pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	5-6
Tomatoes	„	3-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	„	$2-10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER

„KOFA"
DISINFECTING FLUID

4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid

½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80

Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI.

CHEW WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
Aids Digestion
Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
Shanghai

THE BUSINESS OF
N. Lazarus & Co.
Opticians
566 NANKING ROAD
Is now under the management of
Mr. H. TOBIAS
F. S. M.C. (Eng.) who holds the Diploma for optics of the Worshipful Co. of Spectacle Makers, London, the Late Professor Sylvanus Thompson being the chief examiner, for the above Diploma.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. s.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe 2. B. s.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2025	825	300	0	dep. Peking arr.		2200	1900	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin Central dep.		1935	1700	720
2340	1117	640	82	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.		1920	1645	700
100	520	810	522	arr. Mukden dep.		200	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	—	1625	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	1631	1911
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow	dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	—	806	845
7.	—	—	220			—	—	8.
810	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	—	756	1812
1811	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	—	339	1256
1536	316	—	377	dep. Linchang	dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	—	2336	810
9.	—	—	420			—	—	10.
640	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	—	2329	2047
1156	838	—	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	—	1953	1442
1236	840	—		dep. Pengpu	arr.	—	1946	1412
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow	dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow	dep.	—	1530	722

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr.	. .	1410	. .
2103	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking	arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North	dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsipingchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchow a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Tsochuang a.	810	1410	2100
1033	1455	2230	a. Tsingchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Lincheng d.	702	1302	1552

The station for the foreign concession in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 | — train runs on Fridays only.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
b — „ „ „ „ without „ „ „

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang.. .. „			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan .. „			9.56	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.03	14.49	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.02	12.18	14.57	18.13		1.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.08	
WUSIH .. dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.10	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.07	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. dep.	12.09	8.08	14.59	16.14	17.49			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING .. „	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.06			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	16.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.48	13.35	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.28	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan .. .. „	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang.. .. „	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH.. arr.	11.35	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.35	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.33	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.30
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.50	4.05
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.56	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.43	5.40
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.18	4.06	6.27
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.23
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.42	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.50	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	12 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

KIANGWAN RACES

12th September (Tuesday)

1st Saddling Bell
at 1.45 p.m.

Entrance Tickets: $1.00 each, obtainable at the gate.

Special Trains: 1.25 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.20 p.m.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club.
10944

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks who are members of the above Association will be closed to business on Tuesday, the 12th September, on account of the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival.

10943 S 12

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY
A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du CONSULAT, Shanghai.

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1. Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from $12 to $2000.

2. Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings.

The Society has now issued over 2000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on September 15, 1916 and onwards a full Bond, i.e., $2000, will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3. A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

Manufacturers of
High-class Aerated Waters sterilized by the latest process
"THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS"
Under Foreign Supervision
Office & Factory:—No. 76 North Szechuen Road (near Corner Range Road).
Telephone No. 3255
Order Books can be had on application.
PRICES:
75 cents per dozen for Sweet Waters.
50 „ „ „ „ Soda Water.
Bottles which are not returned, will be charged at the rate of 72 cents per dozen.
Special prices to trade to be arranged with the management.

The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers
10607

"Elegante," 5-a Broadway, beg to inform the ladies of Shanghai that they have procured the services of a high-class ladies' tailor and dressmaker. Orders can be attended to from 11th September.

A large assortment of ladies' autumn and winter hats, wings, flowers, etc., have just arrived from London and Paris.

10924

For that Cocktail!
GETZBEST
OLIVES
Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
SHANGHAI

$4.00 PER HOUR
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

BILL SMITH

HIRANO WATER WILL IMPROVE YOUR SCOTCH

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

THERE IS
just what you want
in
Ladies' and Children's
TRIMMED
AND
SPORTS HATS

Style ..... Latest
Quality ..... Highest
Price ..... Lowest
AT
Is. Cantorovitch
103 BROADWAY

FRENCH MUNICIPAL SCHOOL
(247 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 455)

The French Municipal School, which is open to children of European and American parentage only, consists of:

1, Infant department; 2, Lower School; 3, Middle School; 4, Upper School.

The fees, payable monthly in advance, are:

Infant Department	for a day of 5 h.	$5
Lower School	„ „ 6 h.	$8
Middle School	„ „ 6 h.	$10
Upper School	„ „ 6 h.	$12

Stationery is provided free. Text books are supplied at cost price. A reduction in Fees is made when more than one child from the same family is in attendance at the school.

Applications for admission are being now received and any information as regards the regulations and curriculum can be obtained from the Headmaster.

The Headmaster will be at the Parents' disposal on Tuesday, September 19th and Thursday, 21st, from 11 to 12 a.m., and on Saturday, 23rd, from 5 to 6.30 p.m.

The School will re-open on Monday, September 25, at 9 a.m.

By order,
J. DANTIN,
Secretary.
10932

OSCAR LANDAU
The Astor Drapery Stores
No. 9 Broadway

First Shipment
of
Ladies' Beautiful Model
HATS
Ex. S. S. "PORTHOS"
from
PARIS
10905

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"
That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done, for we have a Staff of Competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
TEL. WEST 1234

KNAPP & BAXTER. Inc.
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China
Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Shanghai Rowing Club

THE Eleventh Annual Swimming Gala and Aquatic Sports, to be held in the Club's Bath, will commence tonight and be continued tomorrow night at 9.15 p.m. Doors open at 9 p.m.

Tickets, $1.00 each night, may be obtained from H. N. Olsen, 22 Museum Road; N. C. Brodie, 5 Kiukiang Road.

50% of net proceeds to be given to the War Funds.

10945

A Communidade Portuguesa de Shanghai é por este meio convidada à receber Sua Exa. o Snr. Governador de Macao e sua Exma. Esposa na sexta feira, 8 docorrente mes, à chegada do "tender" da mala "Empress of Russia" no caes das Alfandegas; e em seguida no salão do Club Lusitano, onde Suas Exas. serão recebidos em sessão solene.

O desembarque por "tender" particular será entre as 12 e as 12.15 p.m.

A Commissao da Recepcao
10925

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

FALL CLOTHES
New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that

THE METAL LAMP

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

PRICE OF METAL LAMPS

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p. Tls. 0.50 each.
100 c.p. „ 1.00 „

Obtainable at the
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

Henry The Tailor
J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

8734

M. CHING CHONG
Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

Sam Joe & Co.
General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

EDUCATIONAL

CHINESE gentleman with many years' experience, teaching Chinese to foreigners, is open to receive additional students, morning or evening. Terms reasonable. Reply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

10919 S 8

MANDARIN TEACHER gives lessons to foreigners in the morning and evening. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.

10882 S 8

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10859 S 30

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, furnished house or furnished flat, for 1st October. Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.

10339 S 10

WANTED, small furnished house or flat, in desirable locality. No children. Apply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.

10930 S 10

WANTED, by neutral, small furnished house or flat in Central or Western district. Reply, stating terms (which must be moderate), to Box 299, THE CHINA PRESS.

10917

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.
Telephone 3482

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing the Park. Nice room facing South, with full board, and all comforts at very moderate terms.
Telephone 1946.

YOUNG ALLEN TERRACE
No. 1
Opposite Quinsan Gardens

NICE, comfortably furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, with and without verandah. Board optional. Also extra large room, suitable for two. Accommodation for table boarders.

10831

TO LET

IN Avenue Joffre (private German family), one large well-furnished room, with verandah, balcony and bathroom attached, also use of telephone. With or without board. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.

10915 S 21

TO LET, immediately, one flat. Two large rooms, kitchen and bathroom, light, gas, telephone. Also small attic. 22-a North Szechuen Road.

10940 S 10

TO LET, on the Dixwell Road, near the Hongkew Park, in a private German family, a nicely-furnished flat of two rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.

10935 S 12

TWO well-furnished flats to let, with every convenience, including piano, at low rental. Only Allies or Neutrals. No. 8 Ward Road, Yangtszepoo.

10902 S 14

TO LET, extra large furnished room, with separate bathroom. $22 per month, immediate occupation. Apply 50, Range Road.

10931 S 10

TO LET, in private German family, furnished room with bath attached, full board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.

10867 S 9

TO LET, very large room, small room, bathroom and verandah attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.

10840 S 14

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE TO LET, 49 Kiangse Road, one room from 1st September. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10862 T. F.

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end of December. Apply to the China Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.

10858

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG Englishman would like extra work after office hours. Capable correspondent. Please reply to Box 307, THE CHINA PRESS.

10922 S 9

POSITION WANTED by travelling Chinese salesman. Speaks and writes fine English; good connection guaranteed, or deposit furnished. Apply to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.

10903 S 9

WANTED, situation by Chinese, possessing good knowledge of English, with many years' experience in typewriting, shipping, and general office work. Apply to Box 294, THE CHINA PRESS.

10906 S 9

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godownkeeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a competent stenographer. Apply to Box 310, THE CHINA PRESS.

10937 S 10

WANTED, an experienced stenographer. Apply to Box 309, THE CHINA PRESS.

10928 S 9

GODOWNS WANTED

GODOWN SPACE WANTED, 20 feet square by 10 feet high. September 20th to May 15th, 1917, for Baseball Club Equipment. Must be dry. State price and location. Apply to Box 312, THE CHINA PRESS.

10941 S 10

GODOWN WANTED, only first-floor preferred, but willing to take up whole godown, with option to sublet. Apply to Box 298, THE CHINA PRESS.

10916 S 9

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished, that desirable residence, No. 1 Robinson Road (bungalow). Five rooms, conservatory, large garden, tennis court, stabling, garage. Rent, Taels 150 per month, to Americans or neutrals, Telephone West 484.

10936 S 8

WANTED to give over, 4-roomed house with furniture. Hongkew district. Rent $34. Owner leaving. Apply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.

10918 S 8

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Rue Massenet; six large rooms, three bathrooms with flush closets, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc., gas, electricity, tennis. 105 Ave. du Roi Albert; five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms and kitchen, electricity and gas, tennis. 11 Wayside Road; five large rooms, two bathrooms, etc. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10861 T. F.

TO LET, 63 Broadway Terrace, four-roomed residence. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

10808 S 1

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE; 45-calibre Colt revolver and 100 rounds of ammunition. Apply to Box 313, THE CHINA PRESS.

10942 S 9

FOR SALE, pedigree English pointer bitch, six months old. Good shooting dog. Apply 33 Great Western Road.

10911 T F.

FOR SALE, 22-calibre revolver, with 6" barrel, new, with holster and 100 rounds ammunition; very accurate. Price $25 only. Reply to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS.

10922 S 9

FOR SALE, one 4¾ h.p., single-cylinder motor-cycle (almost new), free engine, accessories complete. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.

10938 S 9

FOR SALE, a few hand and treadle sewing-machines. Prices from $20 to $50. Apply to Singer Sewing Machine Co., 474 Nanking Road. 'Phone 2736.

10909 S 10

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9